

The Outlook

Volume 78

Saturday, December 24, 1904

Number 17

CONTENTS

THE WEEK

Congress: The Impeachment of Judge Swayne.....	1001
The Philippine Bill Passes the Senate.....	1001
The Secrets of Mormonism.....	1002
Postal Reform.....	1002
The Commerce and Labor Report.....	1003
The Farmer and the Miller.....	1004
A High Court of Commerce.....	1005
Civic Reform and Civic Failure.....	1006
Arbitration and the Hague Court.....	1006
The National Civic Federation.....	1008
Russian Affairs.....	1009
The Nobel Awards.....	1010
Obstructionists in Hungary.....	1011
Dr. Carter Sustained.....	1011
The Growth of Protestant Churches.....	1012
Endowed Research.....	1012
Dr. Caven.....	1013

EDITORIALS

Christmas To-Day.....	1013
A Frenzied Financial Critic.....	1016

Reading for Children Again.....	1018
A New Religious Emphasis.....	1019

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

Bethlem Land: A Christmas Carol.....	1021
Words by the Very Rev. C. W. Stubbs, Dean of Ely. Music by T. Tertius Noble, Organist of York Minster	
Yule-Tide Down in Mulberry.....	1022
By Owen Kildare	
The Halo (Christmas Poem).....	1025
By Edith L. Smith	
American Administration in the Philippines	1026
By Alleyne Ireland	
Needed Reforms in the Care of the Insane	1031
By Burton Chance, M.D.	

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

The Russo-Japanese War (Asakawa)....	1038
By William Elliot Griffiths	
Life in London (Booth, Mudie-Smith)....	1040
Books of the Week.....	1042
CORRESPONDENCE.....	1051

THE OUTLOOK is a Weekly Newspaper and an Illustrated Monthly Magazine in one. It is published every Saturday—fifty-two issues a year. The first issue in each month is an Illustrated Magazine Number, containing about twice as many pages as the regular weekly issue, and many pictures.

PRICE.—The subscription price is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Ten cents a copy.

POSTAGE IS PREPAID by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila Samoa, Shanghai, Canal Zone, Cuba, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add \$1.56 for postage.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

DISCONTINUANCES.—If a subscriber wishes his copy of the paper discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

HOW TO REMIT.—Remittances should be sent by Draft on New York, Express-Order, or Money-Order, payable to order of **THE OUTLOOK COMPANY**. Cash should be sent in Registered Letter.

LETTERS should be addressed:

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY

Chicago Office, 1436 Marquette Building

287 Fourth Avenue, New York

Copyright, 1904, by The Outlook Company. Entered as second-class matter in the New York Post-Office.

CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENTS

High-grade bonds afford a long-term investment in convenient form, readily negotiable or available as collateral and free from the annoyances incident to local loans—an ideal form of security for those who consider the safety of their invested principal and the receipt of a fixed income therefrom more important than possibility of speculative profit.

We deal in the class of bonds legal for Savings Banks and Trustees under the most carefully drawn statutes, purchasing entire Municipal, Railroad, and Public Service Corporation issues after careful legal and physical examination by experts. We invite inquiry from investors desiring to make purchases at first hand and at net prices.

The following bonds which we now own and offer, subject to sale, are representative of the character of our dealings:

\$400,000 STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 3½'s, 1943 to yield 3.20%

Rank next to Governments in safety.
Yield approximately twice as great income.

\$300,000 CITY OF PHILADELPHIA 3½'s, 1934 to yield 3.34%

Tax Exempt in Pennsylvania.
Average price last five years on a 3.18% interest basis.

\$500,000 ILLINOIS CENTRAL PURCHASED LINES FIRST 3½'s, 1952, to yield 3.75%

A direct obligation of the Illinois Central which has paid dividends uninterruptedly since 1860.
Secured by a mortgage lien at the rate of \$27,700 per mile of road.

\$200,000 BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN FIRST 3½'s, 1925, to yield 4.05%

A direct obligation of the B. & O., secured by a first lien on its main line from Ohio River opposite Parkersburg, W. Va., to Cincinnati and St. Louis.

\$100,000 SOUTH SIDE ELEVATED, CHICAGO, FIRST 4½'s, 1924 . . . to yield 4.25%

Company operates under General Railroad Law of Illinois.
Net earnings about five times interest charges.
Listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange.

\$100,000 CHICAGO EDISON FIRST 5's, 1926 (callable 1911) . . . to yield 4.25-4.70%

Controls electric lighting in entire central section of Chicago.
Value of physical assets more than double bonded debt.
Net earnings six times interest charges.

To investors desiring a larger return we recommend less active issues of equally safe bonds which we can supply to yield 4¾% to 5¼%.

Odd lots, standard investment bonds bought and sold.

Copies of our compilation of statutes governing the investment of Savings Banks in bonds, and circulars describing in detail bonds offered, mailed on request.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

N. W. HALSEY & CO., BANKERS

49 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY

THE ROOKERY, CHICAGO

The Outlook

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1904

Congress: The Impeachment of Judge Swayne

The impressive ceremonial of an impeachment by Congress, and also its rarity, draw attention in a striking way to the case of Judge Swayne, of Florida. On Wednesday of last week a committee from the House appeared before the bar of the Senate and formally impeached Charles Swayne, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Florida, of high crimes and misdemeanors, announced that articles of impeachment would in due time be exhibited, and called upon the Senate to take order thereon. In response, the Senate agreed to a resolution directing that proper action should be taken. The House has named a committee of seven to prepare articles of impeachment and present them to the House for approval. The Senate will, when the articles are presented, resolve itself into a High Court of Justice, summon the accused, and enforce attendance of witnesses, obedience to its mandates and its own rules of testimony, following generally the custom of Federal courts. The charges against Judge Swayne, as reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, include allegations that he did not reside or vote in the district in which his court was held; that he falsely certified his own bills for expenses; that in three contempt cases he acted arbitrarily and illegally concerning matters in which he had a personal interest; and that he improperly and illegally used without payment a private car belonging to a railroad the affairs of which were under the control of a receiver appointed by him. The House voted for impeachment, 198 to 61. It would obviously be improper to discuss the truth or falsity of these charges until they have been duly considered by the Senate. It may be said, however, in order to give a view of both sides of the case, that Judge Swayne's friends assert

that the animus of the proceedings is prejudice against him as a non-resident of the State, and in a sense a "carpet-bagger," and that the offenses alleged are technical or trivial.



The Philippine Bill Passes the Senate

The principal interest and contest over the Philippine Bill, which passed the Senate last week by a vote of 44 to 23, related to the guarantee by the Philippine Government of the interest on bonds to be issued to aid in constructing railways in the islands. In its original form this guarantee seemed objectionable to not a few Republican Senators, and at the last moment the bill was amended after an earnest conference between Secretary Taft and Senators Spooner, Lodge, and Allison. The rate of interest to be guaranteed was changed from five to four per cent.; the proposal to permit the railway companies to secure a guarantee on their bonds after a very slight amount of work had actually been done was changed so as to require proof of the construction of sections of twenty miles each, the guarantee to apply only in the proportion of actual work done to the estimated total cost; the guarantee was limited to \$1,500,000, and in time to thirty years; while the Philippine Government is given a first lien on the railway property as security. Even with these measures of protection and limitation the bill did not seem entirely satisfactory to seven Republicans, and their votes were recorded with those of the Democrats against it. A larger number of Republicans (nine, including Mr. Knox, the new Senator from Pennsylvania) had voted for amendments giving the Philippine Government a right to fix railway rates and to take land for school purposes, although these powers were shown to be included in

the act under which government was organized in the islands. It was argued against any railway guarantee by the Government that past experience in pledging financial support to railway extension in our Western States had not been such as to encourage this action in the future. On the other hand, it was pointed out that this measure does not include any land grants, and that the loan of credit is properly protected. The really strong argument for the measure has been thus stated by Senator Lodge: "It means the promotion of civilization in the islands, the opening up to the commerce of the world of vast sections of untold fertility and productiveness. Such a railroad as is proposed is the most powerful possible guarantee of peace and prosperity." Other provisions of the bill are: to exempt from taxation all bonds issued by the Philippine and Porto Rican Governments; to authorize municipalities in the Philippines to incur a bonded indebtedness amounting to 5 per cent. of the assessed valuation of their property, at 5 per cent. interest; to authorize the Philippine Government to incur a bonded indebtedness of \$5,000,000 for improvements, at 4½ per cent. interest; to allow administration of the immigration laws by the Philippine authorities; to establish a system for the location and patenting of mineral, coal, and saline lands; to fix the metric system for the islands, and to give the Civil Governor the title of Governor-General. There is little doubt that the House will agree to the amendments and that the President will sign the bill. Later on new legislation will be asked for to relieve the Filipinos of some part at least of the tariff burdens they now have and to carry out other suggestions made by Secretary Taft and the President for the benefit of the people of the Philippines.

The Secrets of Mormonism

The testimony before the Senate Committee conducting the Smoot investigation tends to make the Mormon Church ridiculous rather than terrible. The ceremonies accompanying marriages for time and marriages for eternity, as de-

scribed by former Mormon officials and by men and women who have undergone them, seem to be marked by blood-curdling oaths, the wearing of absurd emblematic garments, the invoking of various kinds of butchery upon violators of oaths, and all the mummery and raw-head-and-bloody-bones ghastliness of a fourth-rate boys' secret society. There was also additional evidence to the effect that the officials of the Church have at least had cognizance of some secret plural marriages made since President Woodruff's manifesto forbidding such marriages. It seems to have been more or less common for the participants in such unlawful acts to go outside of Utah to marry or make a pretense of marriage. Just how extensive the practice of plural marriage has been since the Church forbade it would be difficult to judge from the evidence so far produced. Mr. Smoot himself is reported to have publicly declared that such practices must not and would not continue. The most novel testimony of the week was that of Mr. Jackson, Chairman of the Idaho Democratic State Committee, who said that the Mormons in that State were ordered by the Church to vote the Republican ticket. A third of the Idaho voters are Mormons. As with the testimony heard before the recess, most of that of last week was directed, not against Senator Smoot personally, but against the Mormon oligarchy, with the object of showing that its action has been so wrongful, perverse, and tortuous that no man holding high office in the Church should be allowed to hold a seat in the United States Congress.



Postal Reform The report of the Postmaster-General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, shows an increase of receipts over the preceding year amounting to about nine and one-third millions of dollars, and an increase of expenditures amounting to about thirteen and one-half millions of dollars. The deficit for the year is about eight and three-quarter millions, an increase over the deficit of the preceding year of over four millions. The Postmaster-

General calls attention to the fact that while there is this large increase in the excess of expenditures over revenue, the expenditure authorized for the extension and maintenance of the rural free delivery service was nearly five million dollars greater than the preceding year. The rural free delivery service is undoubtedly of great benefit to the farmers and other inhabitants of the country districts, but the receipts from it are as yet only a very small proportion of the expenditures necessary for its operation. The most important recommendation which the Postmaster-General makes is aimed to remove this condition and to make the rural service more nearly self-supporting. He advises the passage of a law fixing a rate of three cents per pound on packages of books or merchandise not exceeding five pounds in weight, mailed at the distributing post-office of any free-delivery route for delivery to a patron on that route. Such delivery would entail no additional expense upon the Department, for the system by which these packages would be delivered is already established. The average amount of mail matter carried by the rural post-wagon per trip weighs less than twenty pounds, an amount ridiculously small when compared with the capacity of the wagon. There is already a considerable demand by the patrons of the rural service for the delivery of small packages of merchandise, such as food products, tobacco, dry goods, drugs, etc., on an order to the local merchant by postal card or telephone. The value of these packages is usually small, and the present rate of postage of one cent an ounce is practically prohibitive. The delivery of such parcels by the postal carriers is entirely practicable, and the revenue derived from such a service would undoubtedly go far to wipe out the postal deficit. The Postmaster-General also recommends that third and fourth class mail matter be consolidated at the rate of postage now paid on third-class mail matter—one cent for each two ounces. In advancing this last recommendation he says: "It is obviously to the interest of both the public and the Department to have as few rates as possible, and these so simple as

to be readily understood." With this statement The Outlook is heartily in accord. Whether, however, the consolidation of the third and fourth classes of mail matter would be of much utility in securing the desired simplification is to be doubted. The Outlook has often recommended, and still urges, that the entire classification of mail matter should be readjusted by Congress, so that any one could tell in a moment in which class any piece of mail matter belongs and what the proper postage on it should be. The Outlook believes that this end would be attained if all mail matter were divided into three classes:

First—All letters and sealed packages, at the present rate of two cents an ounce.

Second—All printed matter of every kind, sent unsealed, at the rate of one cent a pound.

Third—All merchandise, at a rate of perhaps eight cents a pound, and an increase in the limit of weight to ten pounds.

The exact rates to be fixed would of course be open to discussion. Such a simplification, however, of the classification would greatly increase the efficiency of the postal service and enlarge its usefulness to the public.



The Work of the
Department of Commerce
and Labor

While the report of Secretary Metcalf shows great activity and very creditable results in many fields of investigation, there is nothing in it to indicate that the new Department proposes to carry on any furtive or offensive detective work about the business of individuals or corporations. In some quarters what seems to be a totally groundless fear has been expressed that there might be danger in this direction; but it is evident from the report that there is ample room for perfectly legitimate and valuable investigation without interfering with proper privacy. Secretary Metcalf naturally urges larger appropriations, and points out that the ability of the Department which he controls is limited by the comparatively small amount of money at his disposal. In particular, it is hoped to study trade conditions at home and abroad on a much larger scale than is now possible, and with the direct view of promoting do-

mestic and foreign commerce. The different bureaus of the Department have included in their year's work, among other things, the examination of judicial decisions in order to learn actual conditions and desirable future legislation in corporate affairs; the gathering of facts about these conditions from thirty States and the records of over fifteen hundred corporations; the collecting of information about systems of corporate taxation; the compilation on a uniform outline of insurance laws and other facts bearing on the question of possible Federal control of insurance as being really interstate commerce; the collection through the Commissioner of Labor of a vast number of facts relating to the cost of living for workingmen's families and the retail prices of the food they consume, while similar facts in regard to strikes and lockouts will be made a point of special inquiry for the next year; the collating of statistics of foreign commerce, and especially those as to the growth of exports; the thorough investigation of the Slocum disaster, and, as a consequence, of the safety of passenger traffic upon the navigable waters of the United States; and the investigation of the entire question of wireless telegraphy in the service of the National Government and the relations of private companies for wireless telegraphic work to National interests. These are only specimens showing the character, but not by any means the full extent, of the Department's work for the year; and a careful examination of the work in detail more than justifies the belief, which is now accepted generally and with very few dissenters, that the co-ordination into this one department of various cognate lines of investigation is a National benefit.



[The Farmer
and the Miller

An interesting discussion has lately arisen between American farmers and millers on the petition of the latter to the Secretary of the Treasury for a drawback to secure to them a rebate of duty paid on the percentage of Canadian wheat exported from America in the form of flour. This petition is resented by American farmers. They do not

want to be deprived of the value of the present duty of twenty-five cents a bushel on wheat, so far as the foreign demand for American flour is concerned. They acknowledge that the price of wheat is higher than usual, but other prices are also high. Shall the farmer be deprived of the benefit on his chief article of production and at the same time be compelled to pay the high prices now ruling on other commodities? The millers' side is as follows: There is no longer enough American No. 1 hard wheat, and it is very high priced. For the export of unmixed flour the law already allows (1) the importation of Canadian wheat in bond, provided that the entire output of the mill in which it is milled is exported and the process conducted under a Treasury agent's supervision; (2) the manufacture of flour from imported wheat in ordinary mills and a drawback equal to the duty on the wheat, less one per cent., when the entire product of the wheat is exported. But the trade in *mixed* flour (mixing No. 1 hard wheat with soft wheat grown further south) is not being maintained. Owing to the scarcity of our own No. 1 wheat, American millers are now compelled to use Canadian wheat in the manufacture of mixed flour for export. If the present excellence of the brands of flour is not maintained, or if there should be a scarcity in the American production of flour, the foreign market will be lost, and might not again be won. If the drawback is granted, the export trade will be retained, the mills run at full capacity, and the cost of manufacturing kept at a minimum, thereby enabling the domestic consumer to buy his flour cheaper than would otherwise be possible, thus benefiting the farmer and the miller. Hence the millers persist in their petition that each mill may submit to the customs authorities the formula by which it manufactures the flour from Canadian wheat, thus determining the exact proportion of wheat which comes from the mill as flour and the proportion which results in by-products; that when the flour is exported the miller shall be paid a proportion of the duty equal to the proportion which the exported flour bears to

the whole amount of wheat imported, the proportion which the by-products bear to the total importation being retained by the Government so that there may be no undue loss of revenue. The whole subject is ultimately interesting to the average citizen not because of his interest in the farmer as such or in the miller as such, but because this concrete case opens more clearly than before the subject of Canadian reciprocity in particular and of tariff revision in general, and because it illustrates the artificial and unstable character of the protective tax. The tariff can never have the permanence of a scientific political philosophy; it must always be regarded as a commercial expedient changing in form with changed conditions of trade.



Real Civil Service Reform

Last week, with the approval of the President, Postmaster-General Wynne dismissed from the postal service J. C. Keller, of Cleveland, President of the National Association of Letter-Carriers, and F. H. Cunningham, of Omaha, President of the National Association of Rural Free Delivery Carriers. The first charge against these men was that of a violation of the President's order of January 31, 1902, which forbids

... all Government officers and employees, either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence or attempt to influence in their own interest any other legislation whatever, either before Congress or its committees, or in any way, save through the heads of the departments in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the Government service.

Complaints came to the Post-Office Department that Cunningham was attempting to defeat those candidates for Congress who did not favor the bill providing for an increase of pay for carriers. Other charges of a similar nature were made against both men, who, it seems, absented themselves from their posts without leave, in their lobbying interests, thus violating President Roosevelt's order above mentioned. To this insubordination was added, the orders of the Department having been treated with disregard. We chronicle, there-

fore, with satisfaction, the action of the Postmaster-General, taken upon the recommendation of Mr. Bristow, the energetic Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General. It is to be noted that the dismissed men did not act in their individual capacity alone; they were the heads of great associations. Both men, but especially the chief of the Rural Carriers' Association, influence large constituencies. Their dismissal should be taken as a warning to all civil service employees that the Administration is standing squarely and sternly for Civil Service Reform, and that the order of January 31, 1902—an impressive feature of that reform—must be obeyed to the letter. Men are not forced to enter the Government service. Those who do enter do so with their eyes open. The Civil Service rules protect them in the tenure of their positions, but such protection does not justify them in any attempt through an association to influence Congress to augment their salaries. If the civil servant wishes his pay increased, he may present his petition to the chief of his department and to that official only.



A High Court of Commerce

Last week an interesting contribution to the present discussion of railway rate regulations was made by Senator Elkins, of West Virginia. He proposed to establish an inter-State commerce court to have special charge of shippers' complaints against railway rates. Corresponding to our Federal judicial circuits, he would establish nine inter-State commerce districts. The nine judicial circuits embrace the whole Union; for instance, the first circuit is made up of the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, while the ninth consists of California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Arizona, and Hawaii. Some of those who favor this plan do so because (1) it would expedite the hearing of inter-State commerce cases, which under existing circumstances are often long delayed; (2) the judges would not be Inter-State Commissioners appointed by the Executive, but judges independent of the central executive power; (3) it

would dispose of the criticism that the Commission possesses and can simultaneously exercise administrative, legislative, and judicial functions. The main point at issue seems to be: Shall the Commission's findings be enforced pending an appeal to the regular courts or to this special court, if established? It is true that a company might suffer grievous loss from charging a rate which might be set aside by the Commission with power to enforce the decision, only to be restored by the courts. On the other hand, if the Commission do not have this power and the rate complained of is really unjust, the whole public would have to suffer from it before a just rate could finally be established. Regarding a decision in this question of risk as between the corporations and the public, there is little doubt, we think, concerning the sentiment of the great majority of the people. If the corporations or the people are to suffer, the latter will command the greater sympathy. But neither should suffer. The ultimate analysis, in our opinion, will show that the real interests both of the railway company and the shippers are one. Neither interest is permanently served by secret rebates. No matter how they may differ as to particular methods, we believe that the best men, whether railway men or shippers, are united in the desire that equity may be established.



**Civic Reform
and Civic Failure**

The city election in Boston last week brought results which in some respects were encouraging to believers in municipal reform, but in other respects very discouraging indeed. For the first time in Boston a method of electing Aldermen was carried out by which minority representation was supposed to be assured. There were thirteen offices in the Board of Aldermen to be filled; but each voter was allowed to vote for only seven. In spite of this arrangement, out of thirteen successful candidates, only two were Republican, the rest all being Democratic. It would seem that in Boston the Democrats have not only a majority of the voters, but a minority also. In spite, however, of

this dominance by one party, which in a partisan system of government is full of danger, some of these men elected as Aldermen stand for good citizenship. There is in Boston an association corresponding somewhat to the Municipal Voters' League in Chicago. It is called the Good Government Association. It has, as it states, "opened a ledger account with every man in public office, and proposes to make public the record and qualifications of candidates." Of the nine men—four Democrats and five Republicans—whom the Association recommended for election to the Board of Aldermen, five were chosen; the two successful Republicans being of that number. The most disheartening and, to Boston, humiliating outcome was the election, by a majority surpassed by only two other candidates, of James M. Curley. At the time of his election this man was serving out his sentence in jail for defrauding the United States Government. He and a fellow-leader of the same name, Thomas F. Curley, were convicted of impersonating two other men at a civil service examination for letter-carriers. Their case finally went to the Supreme Court of the United States, which ruled against them. Their defense before the people, whatever their legal defense may have been, was that they merely attempted to do a kindness for a couple of neighbors whose families needed assistance. In November, on the day following that on which these men were incarcerated, one was triumphantly elected to the Massachusetts State Legislature by a vote of almost three to one, and now the other is elected an Alderman in Boston. It is evident that there is at least one place even in New England where the electorate can bear improvement.



**Arbitration and
the Hague Court**

The great mass-meeting held in Carnegie Hall in this city on last Friday evening was a significant popular demonstration in favor of the principle of Arbitration in general, and of the treaties of arbitration recently negotiated by the State Department in particular. The Outlook commented upon these treaties

and their importance last week. They have been negotiated between the United States and the Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, Mexico, and Denmark, but they cannot become operative so far as this country is concerned without the approval of the United States Senate. The meeting, convened for the purpose of urging the Senate to give this approval, was held under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the American Conference on Arbitration, and not only was the audience a large one, but the array of speakers was of a distinguished character. Mayor McClellan—the son, as Bishop Potter reminded the audience, of one of the most famous soldiers of modern times—was the admirable and efficient chairman, and addresses were made by Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter, ex-Senator Gray, of Delaware, Mr. Linn Bruce, the Lieutenant-Governor-elect of the State of New York, Rabbi Joseph Silverman, and Mr. Oscar Straus, recently Minister to Turkey. Messages of approval of the object of the meeting were received from ex-President Cleveland, Andrew Carnegie, Carl Schurz, General Nelson A. Miles, Seth Low, and John Mitchell, the leader of the coal-miners. This meeting, thus representing so many different phases of American life, ought to indicate to the Senate that the ratification of the treaties now coming before it is not only good statesmanship, but also good politics, which are, it is regrettable to say, sometimes two very different things.

Objections to the Treaties

There can be no possible objection in the Senate to ratification on any broad ground of principle. The only practical objection is likely to come, on the one hand, from a traditional feeling that those nations that agree to submit their differences to a permanent judicial tribunal like the Hague Court are somehow or other manifesting a lack of virility and independence; and, on the other hand, from a sincere suspicion that the army and navy, with their thorough system of education and all their useful constructive functions, are being attacked.

But both these fears are groundless. The idea that the war-making nations are the only virile nations is as exploded as the notion that the duelist is the only gentleman of honor, self-respect, and courage. A more serious objection is that made to international arbitration and an International Supreme Court by those who honestly believe that the soldierly qualities of courage, honor, and physical prowess—all of them desirable in any well-developed man—are in danger of being lost to this Nation if we cease to maintain our possession of naval and military power. The Outlook replies to such a fear, that arbitration neither ought to nor will interrupt the training or interfere with the efficiency of our army and navy. We expect to see a reduction in the final quantity of ships, of soldiers, and of war expenditures, but we profoundly hope there will be no reduction in their quality. Courts of law have taken the place of the wager of battle and the duel in settling controversies between civilized individuals, but courts of law need highly trained militia, police, and sheriffs to enforce their verdicts. So an International Court will need not only the moral support of the nations signatory to its creation, but their naval and military power as well. The future function of the allied armies of the civilized world will be the constructive and peace-maintaining function of a great, efficient, scientifically administered international police. Those indorsers of international arbitration who feel that they are doing the cause service by denouncing all soldiers and sailors and all naval and military education as relics of barbarism, are, in the opinion of The Outlook, not only hindering the practical adoption of the principle of international arbitration, but are really blind to one of the essential foundations of an International Supreme Court. If The Outlook were called upon by the United States Senate for advice, it would say: Ratify these treaties promptly and unanimously; promote negotiations of other treaties with other countries, and of a larger scope; let the great influence and power of the Congress of the United States be felt in favor of the abolition of war and the

establishment of international jurisprudence and judicature ; but see to it that your International Supreme Court has the very best of international guardsmen, sheriffs, police commissioners, and prison wardens and "trusties" to enforce its decisions according to its laws.



The National Civic Federation

The National Civic Federation held its annual meeting in this city last week. The large and representative attendance of members and guests, the interest displayed in its department conferences and committee meetings, and the significant quality of the speeches at the successful social dinner which closed the three days' gathering, seem to indicate that the Federation is a sound organization and is likely to have a permanent usefulness. It was established about four years ago, for the purpose of dealing in a large and fundamental way with the labor question. Its aim is to bring together in counsel the three parties of every labor conflict—the employer, the employee, and the public. In accomplishing this aim the officers of the Federation have been surprisingly successful, for the list of those actively interested in its conferences and work includes the names of some of the most distinguished capitalists, labor leaders, and public men in the country. The late Senator Hanna was its President from 1902 until his death, and it has seemed to The Outlook that perhaps he performed the very best work of his public career in its organization and direction. The Federation has done something more than to collect and publish facts regarding the labor question, or to hold conferences, or to furnish a platform for the expression of opinion ; it maintains a Department of Welfare, which concerns itself with the physical and social conditions of working men and women ; and through its Department of Conciliation it has been able to settle some labor disputes which have never come to the knowledge of the public, and which, without such a settlement, might have developed into disastrous labor wars. Admirable as this practical work is, The Outlook is inclined to think

that not the least important function of the Federation is, after all, to provide a platform upon which men with vital interest in the labor problem, but with varying and often radically antagonistic opinions about it, may meet one another and exchange views. The annual dinner was a picturesque illustration of what may be done in this direction. August Belmont, a great railroad capitalist and operator, and P. H. Morrissey, a railroad brakeman, now Grand Master of his union ; Henry Phipps, a great steel master and employer of an army of steel-workers and coal-miners, and John Mitchell, a coal-miner himself and a master-mind of trades-unionism ; President Eliot, of Harvard University, and Samuel Gompers, originally a cigar-maker and now a National leader of organized labor—all these sat at the same table, ate together and talked together, without in the slightest degree sacrificing their own independent views, but entirely respecting one another's personality and opinions. As Mr. Mitchell said in his after-dinner speech, "It is better to talk a week than to strike a year." A very large proportion of labor conflicts spring in the first instance from personal misunderstandings and their consequent irritation and friction. When men are willing to try to understand one another, such controversies can very often be adjusted by a little patient discussion.



President Eliot on Trade-Union Restriction

At the last meeting of the Schoolmasters' Association of New York and Vicinity, President Eliot, of Harvard University, delivered an address on "Republican Education," the substance of which will be published in a later issue of The Outlook. At the close of the address, in response to questions from persons in the audience, President Eliot made some interesting comments on certain policies of trade-unions and their influence on the individual worker. He said: "The doctrine of the unions which I consider the most unwholesome of all their doctrines is the limitation of output. I saw a few days ago several masons laying a brick wall, a long brick

wall, which was four bricks thick. They laid up the outer row on one side, then the outer row on the other; and then there were two bricks to be put in all along the wall between the outer rows. With their trowels they threw a quantity of soft mortar into this space, and then proceeded to fill in the bricks. The mortar was ready in place, and the problem was to pick up bricks from the floor of the staging and squeeze them into the mortar. I noticed that they held their trowels in one hand, stooped down, and with the other hand picked up one brick at a time, or in many cases only a half brick, and put them into the soft mortar on the wall. It was perfectly obvious that they were wasting a great deal of time; for they might as well have picked up two bricks for each stooping, had they not held their trowels in their hands. Now that is a union rule—Don't lay down your trowel under those circumstances, and then you can only put in one brick instead of two, or one brick-bat instead of two bricks. That illustrates perfectly the really hideous nature of the limitation of output as prescribed by trade-unions. The limitations are very various, but they always produce one result—the reduction of the efficiency of the worker by prescribing that he shall not work with good will. We cannot have a better illustration of the widespread demoralizing influence of regulations to prevent a worker from working with good will. I do not know any more deplorable, demoralizing practice in our industries than this. It is absolutely rotting to the individual's fiber. I am not defending the 'scab' or non-union man. I am only pointing out that, for efficient work in child or man, the co-operation of the individual's will is necessary, and that the will should be a good will. I believe in the expediency of unions, particularly in the large industries which employ many thousands of men and women; but, looking to the interest of unions, I know no more fatal measure than this limitation of output which they almost all adopt in one form or another. The labor unions and the trusts seem to me to be acting from identical motives—absolutely identical—namely, from the

motive of seizing and holding a monopoly; and that is my reason for believing that the effort of the union and the effort of the trust will both fail. If there is one hatred that is ingrained in the mind of the American people, it is the hatred of monopoly." It must be said that the claim is made by trade-unions that the policy of some limitation of output is necessary in many industries, as a protection to the average workman against over-driving. Certain employers encourage their best and most skillful men to turn out an amount of work of which the average worker is not capable, and then use this quantity of work as a standard to which all workers are expected to attain. Wherever this tendency exists, it should, of course, be carefully guarded against; but President Eliot points out a very real danger to the individual workman, and one which the workmen themselves should be most deeply concerned in averting.



Russian Affairs The Russian situation remains substantially unchanged so far as official reports are concerned; but it is quite evident that there is great agitation, not only in Russia, but in Poland and Finland; in Paris, where Russian matters are watched with the greatest attention, the feeling is general that public opinion in Russia has now for the first time come into existence and that the Government will be compelled to reckon with it. An article in "Le Matin" predicts that Russia is on the verge of great changes, and declares that the verdict of extenuating circumstances rendered by the jury in the case of the assassin of Von Plehve was due to the hatred of autocratic methods and to the growing feeling that they have become intolerable. So widespread is this impression that the war is regarded on the Continent and in England as only a single feature of a grave national crisis, the outcome of which no one can predict. Captain Clado, who was attached to the Baltic fleet and who is to be an important witness for Russia before the Tribunal, has been criticising the administration of the Russian navy

with great frankness, and as a result has suddenly become a popular hero, receiving addresses of sympathy and admiration even from ecclesiastics of the Russian Church. Perhaps the most important event of last week was the publication of the report of M. Witte, President of the Ministerial Council, to whom, as Chairman of the Special Committee appointed in 1902 to investigate the condition of the rural population and the general revision of the peasant laws, has fallen the task of sifting an enormous mass of evidence, chiefly the opinions of the best-qualified landlords, manufacturers, and peasants, filling several thousand volumes. The report proposes to make an end of treating peasants as a class by themselves, somewhat as the Indians have been treated in this country; it would enable them to free themselves from the soil and to place themselves on an equality with other classes of the population. To do this, M. Witte proposes the abolition of the whole system of laws applicable to peasants alone; and as the peasants, if left to themselves in their present state of development, would be the prey of the shrewder and more unscrupulous, as the Indians in this country would be, M. Witte recommends some provision for the inalienability of communal lands, the organization of a land credit, and a scheme for the settlement of State lands by peasants who want larger opportunities. This report has been received by the Russian press generally as a significant step in the direction of real national progress, and also as a setting aside of the plan developed by Von Plehve for extending the power of local officials over the peasants and thus increasing rather than decreasing the tutelage exercised over them.



The Nobel Awards

The annual awards of the prizes offered by Alfred Nobel, the practical chemist and discoverer of certain high-power explosives, is always a matter of international interest, not so much because of the large money-value of these prizes as because of the nature of the public services for which the prizes are given. The awards for 1904, just announced,

are worthily bestowed, although, as in every such distribution of honors, some critics might suggest other names apparently equally worthy. A novelty is introduced this year in the award of the prize for contributions toward universal peace to a society instead of an individual; and the bestowal of this honor upon the Institute of International Law is received with universal commendation. No recipient of the prize in chemistry could be more worthy of it than the great English chemist and scientist, Sir William Ramsay, whose investigations into the nature and interaction of atoms and of atmospheric constituents are only single achievements in a long career of brilliant discoveries, while Sir William's contributions to the literature of science are also great. Another Englishman, Lord Rayleigh, receives the prize for discoveries in physics—an award justified by his investigations into the theory of sound and other physical phenomena. In medicine, the achievements of Professor Pavloff, of the Military Academy of Medicine in St. Petersburg, in military sanitation and similar topics, have led to his choice as a prize recipient. In the field of literature, Spain and France respectively are honored in the choice of the dramatist Echegaray and the poet Mistral. The former is recognized as the most virile and most original of writers in the school of the modern Spanish drama. His plays are an unusual combination of the romantic and the realistic elements, sometimes gloomy and sometimes repellent from the English-speaking point of view, but always forceful and dramatic. As to Mistral, students of the modern Provençal revival know him as a leader and originator in that movement as well as a writer of inspiration and elegance; his lyrical poems show him probably at his best, although he has written narrative and dramatic verse. One might wish that the United States could see an American name upon this long list of prizes. So far, none has come to the United States. Neither this nor any other fact connected with the awards has ever raised the question of fairness or discrimination in the judges; but we may hope that before long American

invention or achievement in some direction may be so supereminent in character as to call for recognition.



Obstructionists in
Hungary

"In the name of Parliamentary rights and constitutional order," the obstructionists in the Hungarian Parliament last week quite capped the climax of their puerility. Not only did they keep up a continuous hissing and screaming whenever Count Tisza, the Prime Minister, attempted to speak, they actually had physical dominance enough to eject the members and sergeants-at-arms; to wrench the representatives' desks from their fastenings and pile them in a great heap; finally, to hang the Premier in effigy. The occasion for all this ridiculousness lies in Count Tisza's efforts to amend the rules of order so that the continuous deadlock brought about by the Opposition might be broken and necessary business done. The Premier's every effort had been resisted by the Opposition, on the ground of his alleged infraction of parliamentary procedure. He had indeed been compelled to summon evening meetings, unprovided for by the rules, to use the closure drastically, and to remove disorderly persons from the Houses of Parliament. The Hungarians are popularly supposed to be only a fiery race, apt to explode in unexpected places. They are certainly proud-spirited, but they are a good deal more. Perhaps no race has advanced more remarkably in industry and commerce or in patriotism and political independence. They have gradually but irresistibly become the dominant factor in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Reactionary in the sense of being impatient of the bond which unites them to Austria they may be—they will not sing the Austrian National Hymn, for instance—but industrious and brave they are, despite the ebullitions characteristic from time to time of an unwieldy Opposition. The action at Budapest is not exactly a counterpart of the recent event at Innsbrück, when the Germans in that Teutonic stronghold used force before they would allow the establishment of the Italian Faculty of Law

decreed by the Austrian Government. While the Innsbrück affair showed that the ruling race had no notion of allowing its predominance to be interfered with by any decree, the Budapest obstruction was not racial except in so far as the present Ministry is particularly loyal to the Emperor of Austria-Hungary. The chauvinistic Opposition, made up of a many-sided coalition, is, however, in general, not unfavorable to that venerable and justly beloved monarch. Whether it would be to his successor is another question.



Dr. Carter Sustained The case of Dr. Carter, which once threatened a continued and deplorable theological controversy, has, it is to be hoped, come to a conclusion, with honor to both sides. The readers of *The Outlook* know that Dr. Carter issued a letter to the Nassau Presbytery expressing his dissent from certain traditional doctrines, and asked that he should either receive the acquiescence of the Presbytery or be dismissed to a Congregational Association. After a discussion which was fruitful in mutual misunderstanding, the Presbytery appointed a committee to confer with Dr. Carter. This committee in its report moved to request him "to continue his honored connection with the Presbyterian Communion." The Presbytery voted in favor of this motion unanimously and enthusiastically. This is a victory alike for Dr. Carter and the Presbytery; for Dr. Carter, because he proved that a man of his faith and character need not remove from the Presbyterian Church on account of dissent from certain articles of an honored but outgrown Confession; for the Presbytery, because it saved itself and therefore the whole Church from a heresy trial without the sacrifice of principle. The raising of this issue was pregnant with ill. It might easily have led to a battle of factions. That it did not do so was due, first, to the irenic spirit in which Dr. Carter did a very courageous thing, and, secondly, to the wisdom of the leaders in the Presbytery, who got men of different theological views to agree in exalting the essentials

of Christianity above personal or denominational tenets.

The Growth of Protestant Churches

In spite of the frequent remark that the churches are losing power and influence, the facts made evident by the recent reports of various religious bodies show that most Protestant churches in the United States are growing normally and healthfully. The normal growth of population is estimated at two per cent. Compared with this the growth of the Protestant Episcopal Church of three per cent., of the Presbyterian Church of two and one-half per cent., of the Southern Presbyterian Church of two per cent., of the Methodist of one and four-fifths per cent., is certainly far from indicating any loss of power on the part of institutional Christianity. When it is remembered that the contribution made to the increase of population through immigration is very largely Roman Catholic, the growth in Protestant bodies is the more significant. In the face of this growth in membership there appears, however, to be a decrease in the number of men entering the ministry. In this respect the Episcopal Church, which has been supposed to be free from some of the difficulties that have beset other churches, is found to be no exception. There is thus additional reason for the movement at present under way to inquire into the reason for the decadence in the number of recruits for the ministry. So far as the figures for this year are concerned, this reason is not to be found in the general loss of vitality on the part of the churches themselves.

Endowed Research

The annual meeting of the trustees of the Carnegie Institution, held in Washington last week, was memorable by reason of the retirement of Dr. Daniel C. Gilman from the presidency, and the election of Dean Woodward, of Columbia University, as his successor. In striking contrast to the reckless and scandalous lives which have been lately exploited in the newspapers of the United States is the

career of the distinguished scholar and university organizer whose good fortune it was to have an influential part in shaping the course and fixing the aims of the University of California, and, later, with a free hand to lay broad and deep the foundations of the Johns Hopkins University, which, under his far-seeing direction, rapidly secured the attention and respect of the university world. Three years ago, when Mr. Carnegie endowed the institution which bears his name with a capital of ten millions of dollars, the revenue of which was to be used "in the broadest and most liberal manner to encourage investigation, research, and discovery," Dr. Gilman seemed foreordained by his qualities and experience to take direction of an enterprise new, not only in its magnitude, but in its aims, in the history of American education. Upon the trustees, who were co-workers with Dr. Gilman, was imposed the task of discovering promise in obscure persons and in enterprises which were in their initial stages, and of protecting the fund from the inroads of a multitude of men bent on all kinds of investigations without balanced judgment or adequate preparation. In this difficult work Dr. Gilman's diplomatic qualities, extraordinary patience and tact, broad intelligence, and wide acquaintance with scholars in every department were quite invaluable. He has left his permanent impress on education in America. Professor Woodward has also exceptional qualifications for the task which awaits him. His long connection with the American Association for the Advancement of Science has secured for him a minute knowledge of what can be done and of what ought to be done in that field and of the men who are best qualified to carry on the advanced work in science. The task which awaits the men who are directing the institution is suggested by the fact that the first applications filed for aid represented a demand for more than two millions of dollars. About two hundred thousand dollars were spent in 1902; the following year three hundred and eighty thousand dollars were expended; and at the meeting last week 114 grants, aggregating

three hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, were made to further researches in the different branches of science. Among the larger projects which the institutions will aid during the coming year are the establishment of a department of experimental biology, with stations at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, and at the Dry Tortugas, Florida; a department of economics and sociology; a bureau of historical research; and a department of international researches in terrestrial magnetism. Grants were made in aid of an archaeological expedition to the trans-Caspian region, for geographical research, for the encouragement of biological researches at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Wood's Hole, Mass., and at Naples, for anthropological investigation in the United States and archaeological investigations in Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Nubia, and elsewhere, for various publications reporting the progress of medical science, and for the publication of an important bibliographical work. There are many things which universities are not able to do and which individual donors are not able to provide means for doing with intelligence and discrimination. The Carnegie Institution is doing this work with skill and wisdom. There has been criticism, as was inevitable, of some of the decisions of the trustees of the Institution, but of its work as a whole there can be only praise.

Dr. Caven A conspicuous figure in the church life of Canada and the Presbyterianism of the world has been removed by the death, on December 1, of the Rev. William Caven, D.D., the Principal of Knox College, Toronto. Like most of Canada's foremost educationists, Dr. Caven was of Scotch origin. His first church was at St. Mary's, near Stratford, Ontario, from which he was called after fourteen years' service to a professor's chair at Knox, and a few years afterwards to the Principalship. Nearly four decades were given by him to that institution, which prospered during that time beyond all calculation. In the other branches of the Church Dr. Caven has long been a commanding figure. No one labored more

earnestly for the union of the various Presbyterian denominations than he, and when this was accomplished it was most fitting that he should be elected the first Moderator of the General Assembly. This high office in the recent Pan-Presbyterian Assembly was also filled by Dr. Caven. But the field of his activities was larger far than his own denomination. He was the one perhaps most relied upon in the union movement now considered by the Presbyterians, Methodists, and Congregationalists of Canada. In the questions of Sunday observance and temperance reform he was ever active as a leader, and two pleas, one for the former from the platform, and the other for the latter through a Toronto daily, were made but a few days before his death. His words on these or any other public questions always commanded attention. As a preacher he was clear, incisive, and thoughtful, securing by these qualities rather than oratory the closest attention. As a theologian he was conservative in his own conclusions, yet most liberal toward those holding diverging views. As a leader he was eminently cautious, yet confident and decisive, and in his death all denominations experience a common loss.



Christmas To-Day

Lowell was once passing a great building in London which bore the inscription "Home for Incurable Children;" with a twinkle in his eye, he turned to the friend who was walking with him and said, "They'll take me there some day." The poets, artists, dreamers, lovers, who make the world endurable and life worth living are children at heart; when they leave all of childhood behind them, they no longer see visions and dream dreams; they become as dull and uninspiring as the rest of Jacob's sons. It was Lowell, too, who said that he had "an inexhaustible fund of inexperience" about him. Blessed are they who never become wholly sophisticated, but who still dream and wonder and believe!

This is a young country, but it is rapidly growing old, and now that the

ancient East has not only opened its doors but is sending its thought to us, the process of changing the wisdom of youth for the wisdom of age is likely to be rapid. There are those who are so much chagrined by American inexperience that they are inviting even the vices of the Old World as having something of superiority in them, a touch of the distinction of a longer and wider experience. As there are ambitious and near-sighted mothers who would rather their boys were immoral with the most advanced set socially, and count no price too great to pay for admission to a more fashionable circle, so there are foolish Americans who would rather be bad in the Old World than moral and decent in the New. The end of life, they hold, is not to be yourself, but to be somebody else.

Now, this is the very essence of getting old; for age is not a matter of years, but of feeling. Youth is the power of feeling things freshly; of finding joy in common as well as uncommon things; of being eager, enthusiastic, gay; of refusing to count the cost; of keeping the capacity for admiration and wonder. Age, on the other hand, is becoming so sophisticated that the faculty of enjoying simple things is lost, the capacity for fresh feeling, for admiration and enthusiasm, exhausted. The essence of youth is ardor, faith, hope; the essence of age is skepticism, cynicism, disillusion. The world is full of foolish persons who imagine that the end of life is to get rid of one's dreams and to "see things as they are," which means seeing things in their bare, hard outlines without seeing their relations to one another or their meanings.

There are no people who are in sadder plight than those world-worn men and women who cannot hang up their stockings on Christmas Eve, to whom Christmas carols bring no stirring of the pulses, and who dismiss the Christmas tradition as a childish superstition. If it were a superstition, it would be well worth preserving. Heaven deliver men from the bareness of life when both faith and superstition are dead!

For all who have passed out of the years of youth Christmas brings some

sadness with its joy; but what would life be without the memory of old homes and friends and good times! They have gone beyond recall, but they are part of the capitalization of the day; the pathos they bring to it softens its gayety without clouding it, and makes one aware afresh of the unbroken brotherhood of men in the long procession of the generations. The glow of the fire on the hearth on Christmas Eve is fed quite as much by the memory of other Christmases as by the logs piled on the andirons. The light streams from a thousand hearths on that evening embedded so deep in the love and observance of old time, and the warmth streams from a thousand fires long since covered with ashes. They burn in the night of time with a flame which no skepticism and world-weariness can dim; they flash along the years and strike their unity into sudden visibility, as the lights suddenly outline the ship in the harbor on some night of festival. No man can sit before the fire on Christmas Eve without hearing the genial roar of other Yule logs on greater hearths up ampler chimneys and not thank God that in the old days, when life was harsher than it is to-day, a truce fell on the struggle when the light and heat filled the great room and gave the figures on the arras a kindlier stateliness and a softer splendor. They were not ashamed to be children on Christmas Eve, those mediæval ancestors of ours, any more than were those simple-minded shepherds whose vigils with their flocks were lighted by a vision of stars and angels. If it were not for the coming of the wise men, it would be easy to believe that to the watchers of sheep only was the glory revealed and for their eyes alone the heavenly splendor unveiled. On Christmas Eve heaven seems to be as near the unlearned as the lettered, and it may be suspected that the wisdom which sees the star and hears the song is often dissociated from that kind of knowledge which consists in knowing the things of the world so well that one has ceased to believe in the things of the spirit.

In Milton's Hymn the older gods fled in dismay from the Child in the manger and hid themselves in obscure places

from a light which pierced their unreality; in modern days the penalty of those who have left the wisdom of youth behind them is greater even than that of the dethroned deities, for they have lost the power of seeing and hearing. To them Christmas is a faded tradition which is furbished up once a year as a permissible deception to be practiced on children in accordance with ancient tradition.

Two years ago, when Mr. Thomas Nelson Page published an old-fashioned Christmas story, a good many people who supposed they had put away childish things were surprised into liking it, and the rest of the people who read at all had a kind of sneaking admiration in their hearts for the man who dared in this sophisticated age to deal with such simple things in such a warm-hearted way. The Virginians, it would seem, have the courage of their feelings as well as of their convictions, for last autumn Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith showed us Colonel Carter dispensing old-fashioned Christmas hospitality with all the charm of old-fashioned manners on Christmas Day. It was a very pretty glimpse of old-time customs, and a very fragrant one, too, for Mr. Smith is a past-master of the art of brewing the ancestral beverages. There were many who were not ashamed to confess their liking for those simple, warm-hearted books, so far removed in their spirit and manner from those fruits of old age and world-weariness which the Decadents and Degenerates have given us in such unsavory harvests in late years. Must we grow old with George Moore and D'Annunzio and Huysmans, or may we grow old with Rabbi Ben Ezra? Because a few world-worn people love the odors of the sewer, can there be no more fresh fields with flowers in them for those who keep the heart of youth? Must we all become blasé and cynical and hopeless because a few gifted people have lost the heritage of childhood? Is Ibsen's "Ghosts" the last word about heredity and D'Annunzio's "Triumph of Death" the supreme disclosure of the love of man for woman? Of course the machinery of the "Christmas Carol" is antiquated, and there are sentimental

passages in it, but is it not, on the whole, a truer as well as a much more sweet-smelling human document than many of the loathsome studies of moral insanity which it is the fashion of the hour to regard as high art?

In the glow of the Christmas fire may not one venture to suggest that there are superstitions about art, and that an immense amount of clever nonsense is talked by ingenious people about dealing frankly with the facts of life, as if all the facts were evil and only evil altogether? A Japanese writer, in a recent book full of luminous comment on the charming art of his own country, dismisses all Western art as materialistic and lacking in imaginative suggestion, and emphasizes the profound symbolism in Eastern art of the Dragon and the Tiger. Now the Dragon, upon which Japanese imagination has brooded so many generations, is a very striking symbol; but is not the Sistine Madonna equally significant as a symbol, to say nothing of the unsurpassed loveliness enshrined in that supreme revelation of motherhood?

These reflections may seem to have wandered far from the fire on the hearth kindled in memory of the Christmases that have been and in hope of the Christmases that are to come, but are they not well within the circle of its cheer and light? It is a symbol of the warmth which has filled the years that are gone with kindness and loyalty and love, and is not the wisdom of life in these things? Is there any real happiness outside the range of the light that shines on Christmas Eve, or any fundamental truth beyond its glow? In one of the most impressive of modern books one of the greatest of modern men searched life through and through with his thought and pierced its mysterious depths with his penetrating imagination, and the sum of the truth he discovered was put into a single phrase: "Do the duty that lies next thee." The world is wide and experience is manifold, and there are those who have gathered knowledge from many sources; but is not the highest wisdom still the wisdom of youth—faith, hope, loyalty, love, enthusiasm? In this turbulent America,

with its tremendous energies and its vast activities in dealing with things that can be shaped and handled; in this modern world, with its weariness, its disillusion, its inheritance of mental and moral disease, the Yule log needs to be kindled afresh and the Christmas spirit reincarnated in a hundred thousand homes.



A Frenzied Financial Critic

A correspondent asks us why we have made no comment on the notorious articles by Mr. Thomas W. Lawson now appearing in "Everybody's Magazine," under the title of "Frenzied Finance." To be perfectly fair to our correspondent, we print his question in full:

If it is true that the colossal "system" of a few disloyal, unscrupulous financiers is filching, misusing, misrepresenting, and endangering the billions in money, hard-earned by hundreds of thousands of toiling Americans, placed in what they have believed to be absolutely safe, protected investments, why is it that the mighty press, dependent upon the public, the self-styled guardians of public welfare, should not arise and arouse our land to its alarming condition ere it is too late?

To my mind, there are but three inferences that can be drawn from this ominous silence: (1) That the press, including The Outlook, is afraid, cowardly—fearing the withdrawal of the financial patronage of the insurance companies, trust companies, etc. (2) That Thomas W. Lawson is the most unmitigated liar that has ever been given space in a popular American magazine; the press at large, knowing this, pays no heed to him. (3) Incompetent editorship, and failure on the part of the men who hold these responsible positions to distinguish between important, vital topics of the times and that which is non-essential.

So far as The Outlook is concerned, it does not submit to being classified in either of these three divisions. It does not fear any capitalist or any combination of capitalists; it does not believe that Mr. Lawson is an unmitigated liar; nor do the editors think that they are unable to distinguish between important, vital topics of the times and those which are non-essential. There is another explanation of The Outlook's attitude towards Mr. Lawson and his

articles of which our correspondent has not thought.

It is a principle of common law that in a criminal case the accused is to be considered innocent until he is proved guilty, and that testimony by a confessed criminal who has turned "State's evidence" is not to be accepted without substantial corroboration. We have read Mr. Lawson's articles. They make at least one thing clear—that their author is a self-confessed, even if partially reformed, accomplice, tool, and partner of the very men whom he is now denouncing as criminals and robbers of the public. According to the principle of common law which we have stated, no intelligent man needs to believe, in the present state of the case, either that Mr. Lawson is an unmitigated liar or that his opponents are unmitigated scoundrels. On the contrary, the man of reason is bound by every principle of intelligence, law, and morals to reserve his verdict until there is some impartial confirmation of the questionable evidence now being given concerning an alleged gang of thieves by one of the gang. But while the juryman may not take sides or render a final decision until all the evidence is presented, he may form an opinion while the case is still in progress. Such an opinion we have, and we shall endeavor to state it in this article.

Mr. Lawson contends that a number of rich and powerful capitalists are banded together to promote great industrial and financial enterprises of doubtful character, for the purpose of fleecing the innocent investors who put their savings into the stocks and other securities of these enterprises. This group of promoters who reap great personal profits from the losses of the public he calls "the system;" and he asserts that "the system" in financial and speculative operations use not only their own money, but the money of trust companies, banks, and insurance corporations, of which they have obtained control. There is undoubtedly a money power in this country; there are combinations of capitalists, promoters, and wealthy speculators formed for the purpose of raising or depressing the prices of stocks, thus incidentally ruining the petty and

inexperienced speculator and often seriously injuring the legitimate investor; there are trust companies, banks, and financial corporations which, in our judgment, and in the judgment of sound bankers and financiers, have used the funds at their command, belonging to depositors or stockholders, for the purpose of unsafe and sometimes disreputable speculation and promotion. Mr. Lawson knows this as well as anybody, because he has been, according to his own statement, one of the most unscrupulous and notorious brokers engaged in this kind of work. But this is not to say that all insurance companies, all banks, all industrial corporations, all mining enterprises, all railroads, all capitalists, all trusts, are organized attempts to rob the unsuspecting public. Mr. Lawson's articles, on the contrary, are so violent, so sweeping, so indiscriminating, and so irresponsible, that he may justly be said to give his readers the impression that all great financiers and financial institutions are untrustworthy; and thus he fans the flame of class suspicion and hatred. This is why *The Outlook* believes the Lawson articles are unworthy of serious consideration, except as a curious social and journalistic phenomenon.

Various explanations have been made of Mr. Lawson's motives in writing these extraordinary articles. It is always dangerous to try to define the motives of any individual, and unfair and unjust for a public journal to do so in the case of a private person. The last thing that Mr. Lawson wishes, however, is to be considered a private person, and we therefore venture to discuss his motives. It is a matter of common knowledge in Boston, where Mr. Lawson lives, that financially and socially, as an individual and as a broker, he courts and thrives on notoriety. It is instinctive in him to love publicity, as it was instinctive in Thoreau to love solitude. He is the kind of a man who likes to be pointed at as he walks along the streets, or whispered about as he travels in a public conveyance, or discussed in the newspapers when he engineers a "deal." This love of notoriety is one of his motives for writing his sensational arti-

cles and for flooding the newspapers with singular personal telegrams and startling personal advertisements. Another of his motives he discloses himself. He has been the partner, agent, and tool of a small group of unscrupulous and vicious financiers typified by Mr. Addicks, of Delaware. He appears to have been "turned down" by this group of promoters, or to have failed to get as large a share of profits from them as he thought was his due. He has had as the result a personal quarrel with them, and is saying to them: "Gentlemen, I will show you whether all of you together or Thomas W. Lawson alone is the most powerful. I will make you sorry that you ever turned me out of your counsels and erased my name from your profit-sheet." A craving for notoriety and a seeking for personal revenge are therefore the motives with which he writes, and not a public-spirited desire to serve the people as an unselfish adviser. He is like a quack who, having attracted a crowd by a vulgar harangue, may be able to point out the obvious symptom of a common disease, but who sells his noxious cure-all for his personal profit, not for his unsophisticated patients' benefit.

His articles do serve one really useful purpose. They emphasize the wisdom of the avoidance by small investors of large rates of interest or of purely speculative enterprises. All "get-rich-quick" schemes are disastrous in the long run, and all schemes of financial and industrial promotion which are based on over-capitalization, or speculative values created in Wall Street, are sure to be failures in the end. The remedy for the public, however, does not lie in clinging to the coat-tails of a self-styled reformer of the Lawson type, whose proffer of help consists simply in advising the public to sell one kind of inflated securities and buy another kind of equally speculative stock with the proceeds. It lies in the regulation by State and Federal law of all corporate business, private and public, in such a way that the ordinary investor may easily get at the facts concerning the securities which he wishes to purchase, and may have reasonable expectation that the enter-

prises which he joins will be economically and honestly administered.



Reading for Children Again

Will you be so kind as to give me a little advice? I have been thinking for some time of a plan for guiding and regulating the reading of my children. There are three of them: a girl between twelve and thirteen years, a boy nearly ten, and a little girl six. The last does not read yet, so the present plan concerns only the first two. They are very fond of stories; I suppose all children are, and I believe in stories—of the right kind. I do not wish, of course, to proscribe story-books, but I want to prevent the formation of a story habit, or appetite, so strong that other books will not be relished. I have seen this often in children and adults, and with my children there is a tendency already in that direction. I believe in a "balanced ration" for my children's minds as well as for my cows' stomachs. I am always glad to get expert advice with regard to the latter; why not with regard to the former? It is for this purpose I come to you. This is the plan I think of trying: I wish to give the children, as a Christmas present, a bookcase with two sections (or three), each of which can be locked separately. In one section I wish to place a selection of the best fiction for children of the ages stated—good, wholesome, live, well-written stories which will develop their imagination, enlist their sympathies, broaden their vision, and add joy to their young lives. If such stories carry, unobtrusively, information and set up high ideals, so much the better. In the second section of the bookcase I wish to put a selection of books other than fiction, yet of a character that, as familiarity with them increases, will hold their own with the children in interest and pleasure giving. Among these books I want those which will teach love of animals and birds, and give acquaintance with them; love and understanding of nature and country life; appreciation of common things; admiration and emulation of noble achievements (history and biography); knowledge of the body, and of matter, and of forces, and of the laws which govern them, etc.—a pretty broad curriculum, but one to work up to. These two sections of the bookcase are to be locked alternately; that is, the first one is to remain unlocked for one week, and during that period the second section is to be locked. The next week the first section is to be locked and the second unlocked. No reading to be permitted during any week except the books in the open section. Thus a "balanced ration" is provided and means taken to insure both kinds of food being consumed. Time will tell which side of the bookcase contains the most worn books. A

third section may be added which is to be unlocked only on Sunday. It may contain a few of the books from the other sections, or an entirely different selection. What do you think of the plan? Are there any objections to it that you can see, or any improvements? Thanking you sincerely for the reply I hope you will be so kind as to make, I am,
E. T.

Some methods are better than others, but no method is equally good for all temperaments at all times. The purpose for which a method is devised is to secure the wisest, most effective, and most fruitful results in the field to which it is applied. Good methods used with intelligence and flexibility often secure these ends. Some methods, used rigidly and applied automatically, bind and dwarf instead of freeing and developing. There ought to be method in the reading of children, but it ought to be method adapted to every child and used in such a way as to conceal the purpose; for, as there is an art of reading, so also is there an art of persuading people to read, and this art, like all others, attains perfection only by self-effacement. The question asked by our correspondent is in part answered by the editorial discussion of "What Children Like to Read" a few weeks ago. The plan she proposes is interesting and with some children might be fruitful; with other children it would certainly work disastrously; for children are not automatic creatures whose mental action flows in distinct currents and whose interests may be classified according to the days in the week; their activities and their interests are very apt to overflow from one day into another, and what they crave on Wednesday they are very likely to crave on Sunday. The wise father and mother will not set that craving down to original sin; they will ascribe it to the overflowing vitality and rational desire for activity of the growing mind.

There is no objection to classifying books so as to put the books that appeal to the imagination in one place, those that describe and make the outward world attractive in another, and those that give information and instruction in a third; but, in our judgment, it would be a mistake to have glass doors in front of these sections and lock the

doors. Make distinctions, separate the books into groups, and then leave access to the shelves open to the child. A wise mother will do what she can to keep her boy out of evil companionship, but she will know that no child can be safeguarded by any external care; that the only protection is putting in the child the ideals and tastes which will preserve him by his own action and selection from evil associations. A wise mother will be eager that her child shall read only the best books, but she will also understand that the child must be guided, not driven; that he must be led to select the best books because his mind is opened gradually and naturally to their interest and charm, and his tastes are gradually and naturally trained. The old adage that one of the best educations for a child is to let him tumble about in a library is profoundly true. Children with access to a large number of books browse indiscriminately, but they get a great deal of education. They are very apt to form an attachment for the best, and they are little likely to be soiled by the worst. The first step in the education of the child in the use of books is to put good books within his reach.

The second step is to give him by suggestion, but above all by careful education, the ability to separate the best from the inferior and to appreciate and love the best. This can be done in part by suggestion and by direct guidance of reading, and that guidance ought not to be withheld provided it be not too rigidly enforced and provided it take into account the temperament of the child, and provided, further, that when the child wants fiction and cares for nothing else he shall have it, even if he has had it the day before. This may sound heretical, but it is heresy of the kind which makes the child love the book because he has no associations of arbitrary interference in his seeking for it. Most children will read the books that are set before them if the books are adapted to their tastes and if room is made for variety; but one of the best ways to make children love the best books is to learn to read those books to them. Professor Corson has wisely

emphasized the need of conveying literature to the ear instead of to the eye at a time when most of us have almost lost the use of the ear for literature. A great part of the early literature which our children love was addressed to the ear and not to the eye. The old ballads and all the early stories were told or recited; they were not printed. They were heard by people in groups; they were not learned by solitary reading with a lamp in a library; and a very large part of their charm lay in the full development of the resources of language to the ear. There are very few eyes sufficiently trained to take in the sound of the liquid vowels, the harmonious consonants that flow, and the variety of emphasis in diction. Many a boy who could not be induced to read the *Odyssey* by himself will listen delightedly when it is read in Professor Palmer's translation by some one who has learned the delightful but almost extinct art of reading aloud.



A New Religious Emphasis

The shifting of emphasis from an individualistic to a social conception of religion was the subject of editorial remark in *The Outlook* for June 21, 1902. It was then apparent in the published utterances of men of influence in various religious bodies, whose books were doing the silent work of heaven. Evidence of this, and fresh signs of a growing interest of the churches in the social concerns of religion, have been reported from time to time. In March, 1903, *The Outlook* commented upon the calling of the Rev. Charles Stelzle from his charge of a church mainly composed of wage-workers in St. Louis to the special work of a spokesman for workingmen to the church, and for the church to workingmen. The Presbyterian Board that appointed him reports that in several cities, where he has addressed churches and labor organizations, the ministers' associations have appointed representatives to be members of the labor unions, and to participate in their

deliberations, with the result that a better mutual understanding has been initiated. This beginning is auspicious of increasing good as the work is carried on. The report of the Joint Commission on Capital and Labor presented by Bishop Potter to the Episcopal Convention dealt with the same subject in no uncertain terms. Its incisive and impartial condemnation of the intolerable evils of industrial strife, and its contention for the essential justice of the struggle of organized laborers, "being men, to live the life of men," under conditions favorable to self-development in mind and heart, proclaim to the world what the Archbishop of Canterbury told his clergy in 1889, that "economic and social questions are also church questions of deepest interest."

This was convincingly attested also by the recent National Council of the Congregational Churches. Its Committee on Labor, appointed three years ago at the instance of a similar committee of the Massachusetts churches, presented the fruits of a long investigation, with the aid of specialists and leading representatives of the unions, in an illuminating report, whose practical suggestions were unanimously adopted. The chief of these was that in every State there should be, as there already is in a number of States, a committee for local effort auxiliary to the National Committee, with the object of promoting a just appreciation of industrial conditions and a sympathetic interest with all just demands. Each State committee of the churches for this purpose is recommended to associate itself with kindred committees of other religious bodies, and with non-ecclesiastical bodies that are working for industrial betterment. The cardinal principles of the whole movement were affirmed to be "justice by and justice to capital and labor alike," with "respect for every human soul as a son of God and brother of Jesus Christ."

An article on "The Workingman's Church" in *The Outlook* for May 24, 1902, reported a correspondence conducted by Mr. Stelzle with some three hundred labor leaders, who expressed their general distrust and antipathy

toward the churches. The beginning of the end of this seems now in sight. The significance of the recommendations adopted by the Council was enhanced by the subsequent addresses on its platform by representatives of labor organizations, among them Mr. E. E. Clark, of the President's Coal Strike Commission; by the invitation of the Council to a meeting of the Iowa Federation of Labor, which both in numbers and in cordiality was most auspicious; and by the proposal of the Committee to have the bibliographies on the labor question, which Mr. John Mitchell, the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, and other experts had prepared for them, printed with the minutes of the Council. That Dr. Gladden, who years ago coined the phrase "applied Christianity," and has long been a leader in that line, was chosen Moderator of the Council for the next three years, was in felicitous congruity with all these proceedings.

The three influential churches that, as above described, have now formally committed themselves to the principle that industrial questions are Christian questions, will have a following. While other churches, if we except the Pope's Encyclical in 1886 on "The Condition of Labor," have taken no formal action in this line, indications of interest in it among them and a sympathetic attitude of leading men have not been wanting. It seems well-nigh certain that workingmen will see cause to cease from inveighing against the churches as lacking a human interest in their struggle for social justice; indeed, that they will recognize in them their truest friends. The two are equally in need of each other. With reason both the Episcopal Convention and the Congregational Council attributed the present social tension to moral rather than to economic causes. The spirit of selfishness that pervades the entire community is at the bottom of all the trouble, and to cast it out is the problem before the churches. Dr. Brown, of California, expressed this truth well when he told the Council that in efforts to better the conditions in which the lower half of society lives was to be found the true pathway of spiritual life for the churches themselves.

BETHLEM LAND

Words by the
Very Rev. CHARLES W. STUBBS,
Dean of Ely.

Music by
T. TERTIUS NOBLE,
Organist of York Minster.

Dolce e tranquillo. About $\frac{1}{2}$ = 60.

mf
I. Fair the night in Beth-lem land, Sweet the songs of an-gel band.

Organ Ped. Senza Ped.

Fall snow so light-ly! Je-su born of Ma-ry maid,

Organ Ped.

cres. poco ritard. a tempo.
In an ox-en-stall was laid. O star shine bright-ly!

II.

Rustic shepherds in a row
Knelt beside the cradle low.
Fall snow so lightly!
Told of all the magic song
They had heard their sheep among.
O star shine brightly!

III.

Three men rode from out the wild,
Came to greet the Christmas child.
Fall snow so lightly!
Caspar, Melchior, Balthazar,
Magian pilgrims from afar.
O star shine brightly!

IV.

Spice and myrrh and gold of kings,
Offerings rare of far-brought things.
Fall snow so lightly!
Gold for joy and myrrh for pain,
Frankincense for altar's fane.
O star shine brightly!

V.

Nowell, Nowell, sing we then,
Jesu saves the souls of men.
Fall snow so lightly!
So joy comes from God above
To all those who Christmas love.
O star shine brightly!

Yule-tide Down in Mulberry

By Owen Kildare

WE were all at Lynch's in Mulberry Street, and we all knew it was the evening of the twenty-fourth of December. Now I, for one, haven't got anything to say against the beauties of sporting life, where everything—money, drinking, and eating—comes to you in the way of a surprise; but I must admit that those holidays are not exactly the most cheerful moments in a sporting fellow's existence. Try as hard as you may, there are a few days in the year when a fellow simply can't help doing a little serious thinking. And the worst of these days is Christmas Eve.

So we—there were about six of us—didn't feel any too hilarious and did a pile of thinking. Those that had never had a regular home sat kicking because they couldn't spend the day with their folks; and those that had lost their home kicked because they had lost it for the sake of this sporting life. And if you'd taken us and stood us up on our heads, there wouldn't as much as a penny dropped from our pockets.

And it was Christmas Eve.

Sure enough, old man Lynch, knowing our feelings and their color, did the right thing and called us over to the bar every once in a while; but that didn't brighten things to any considerable extent.

There we sat and had the whole place to ourselves. The door hadn't been opened in over an hour, all the customers being home and enjoying themselves with their families.

All of a sudden—there hadn't been a word said in over half an hour—Hickey O'Connell jumps up.

"I can't stand this, fellows! I never yet had a Christmas without a home or a piece of turkey, and if you can stand this, I can't. I'm going out to get a piece o' money."

Even before we knew what he was going to do he was out of the door, and we got a little closer around the stove.

After a while old Lynch put up the

drinks again and asks if any of us had seen Nick, the dago, who had the blacking stand in front of the store and did the cleaning in the store for it instead of paying for the privilege. There was nobody foolish enough to think that Nick ever would get rich through that blacking stand. He used to be something or other in his own country, and when he landed in Mulberry Street all the dago girls got stuck on him on account of his ways and looks. He certainly could get more music out of his guitar than any other man I ever knew. Besides that, he used to sing those foreign songs; and, the first thing you knew, he and Annita Riccardo got married. For them to get married was the best proof that most of these foreigners haven't got all the sense they ought to have. Of course I didn't have a chance to count their money, but it's a safe bet that there wasn't over five dollars between the two when they got spliced.

Nick wasn't much of a drinker, and that's about all he was likely to get for his singing and playing in Mulberry Street. He looked for work all right, but he had no trade and wasn't any too strong, and he had no luck along that line beyond getting an odd job here and there. Then when Tony, who had the blacking stand in front o' Lynch's, moved downtown, he recommended Nick for the job, and he's been there ever since.

Now, there are more "hang-ups" than cash shines on this stand, and when his wife took sick, things went very much to the bad with Nick. The few pennies he made went for the doctor and the medicine, and then, to make matters worse, came the baby, which was a girl. Nick always used to smile and speak of the kid, but you couldn't help noticing that he wasn't eating any too much and begrudged every penny for fear they wouldn't have what they needed home. Of course, old man Lynch and some of us, when we were flush, would stake him to a little change, but, you know, times ain't what they used to be in sporting

life, and, whilst we had the necessary good nature, we didn't have the necessary cash.

Well, as I was saying, Lynch was asking if any of us had seen the dago, when he came in from the sidewalk.

"Boss, me wanta go home. You want tapa more beer before I go?"

"I guess not," said Lynch. "There ain't a cent in the house. But you can put a little more coal on the fire before you go."

Nick came over to the stove, and then we noticed that he was dressed up as if for a special occasion. Not that he had on different clothes—he only had just that one suit—but he had his hair all combed, and must have used a bar of soap to get all the blacking off his hands and face.

"What's the matter?" I asked him. "Going to a ball to-night?"

You ought to have seen the way he looked at me! Just as if he wanted to scare me.

"Yes, me go to ball, greata, fina ball," he said, and laughs rather foolishly. "Yes, me go get plenta to eat and drink, me and da wife and da babe."

I knew he was not telling me the truth, but I owed him for so many shines that I couldn't afford to have an argument with him.

As soon as he got through with the stove he went to the door, and old Lynch hollered after him:

"Merry Christmas, Nick! And don't forget, I got a turkey in the ice-box for you for to-morrow."

Naturally, you would suppose that the dago would have said "thank you" or something of the kind, but he only stood there like a dummy, and then, all of a sudden, he opens up.

"Turkey? Ha, ha!" and you didn't know whether he was laughing or crying. "Me no want da turk. Me got plenta, everyt'ing home. Da wife and da babe and me, we got fina Christmas." And then he turned to us around the stove. "Say, young fellow, you lika da plenta da fun? Yes, you come wida me, I show."

As I told you, there was nothing doing in Lynch's, and we knew that the dagoes always have lots of drinking and

eating when they celebrate any holidays, and, the first you knew, the whole lot of us followed Nick out of the store.

Somebody asks him: "What is it, Nick? Christening, or wedding, or only Christmas?"

"No, no, but plenta da fun," was all he would say.

We no sooner had climbed the five flights of stairs up to his room when we tumbled that we had been sold by the dago. An old soap-box was on top of the range, but there was no fire in it, and it was freezing outside. His wife was sitting on the other side of the range, but never took any notice of us at all.

Nick went over to the mantel and lit another lamp, and then he began saying "Merra Christamas, Merra Christamas," until we thought he had lost his reason.

Well, there wasn't anything doing up there, and so we started to go back to Lynch's. But Nick noticed it, and jumped to the door.

"Oh, you no go yet!" he cried. "We have nice Christamas, plenta da fun, and plenta of ev'ryt'ing. See," and with that he rushes over to the soap-box, "look, look! Merra Christamas, eh?"

Not one of us went over to that box. Every one of us felt right there and then what was in the box, and, besides, we all remembered then that the kid hadn't been playing round the same as always. But Nick, he kept hollering, and nothing would do but we all had to go over and take a peep.

I might as well tell you, we felt kind of foolish. You know, between you and me, it wasn't much of a kid. I don't think it weighed over ten pounds, and you could see by the locks of it that it wouldn't have lasted much longer, anyway. We thought the best thing we could do was to take a quiet sneak, and were making for the door, when Nick gives a yelp, and grabs that box in his arms as if he would never let go off it again.

"Mia bombina, povre bombina!" he kept on sobbing and crying as if his heart was right in that box.

It's funny how these things happen, but when I looked around there was every one of us fellows standing there

without a move, and all with their hats off, which we had on when we first came in. And the worst of it was that there wasn't a cent between us, and the poor kid all ready to go off in a soap-box.

We did a little whispering between us, and, being of no earthly use there, we were going out this time for fair, and—if lucky—come back again. Neither Nick nor his wife was taking any notice of us, and we would have got out all right, only just then she slipped out of the chair and on to the floor without as much as a sigh.

That stirred us up. While a couple of us were picking her up, the others were making a quick bee-line for Lynch's or any place to get something strong for to brace her up. But even before those fellows got down one flight of stairs, there was Hickey O'Connell hollering up from the bottom floor:

"Hey, you fellows, ain't you going to come down? I got bushels of the stuff, but I ain't climbing up to a dago's joint on Christmas Eve."

We were afraid that perhaps Nick might hear him, but the dago just kept on hugging that box, and was dead to everything else.

Healy and Collins, the two that were on their way to Lynch's, ran downstairs and told Hickey O'Connell all about it, and he must have fairly jumped the flights to get into the room.

His hands were full of bills and silver. When he dumped it on the table you could see in a minute that there was enough to buy Christmas dinners for fifty of us. He shoved it all together in a pile and then turned to Nick.

"Say, Nick, you wasn't going to bury the baby in that soap-box, was you?"

He had to repeat it before the dago understood him.

"Bury da babe?" and the poor, crazy dago laughed. "Ha, ha, me no bury da babe. Me throw away; into da street; into everyting. What's the matter? you no care? Dees only one dago babe, none good for notting, but," and again he clutched that box, "me love deesa dago babe, deesa povre bombina, and dees is da Merra Christamas."

"Now, don't be talking like a hard-boiled egg," said Hickey, who was a

good fellow, but had no education. "It's your kid, and I guess it don't make any difference whether it's dago or anything else. Nick, I got an old lady, and that poor soul loves me to-day, and, God knows, I'm black enough to be a dago. And, anyway, that kid of yours ain't going to be buried that way."

In less than five minutes, Baccigalupi, the undertaker, was notified, and, after that was fixed, Hickey stepped over to the table and separated the bills and the silver. All the silver and loose change he put in his pocket. Then he took all the bills without counting—and there must have been at least thirty dollars in that roll—and hands them to Nick.

It was so unexpected that Nick didn't understand for a long while. When he understood—you ought to have seen him—he acted as if he'd won the capital prize in the lottery.

"What? da mon for me, for me?" he jabbered, all excited. "Ah, you're craze, Hickey, you—no, no, me craze, yes, me craze. For da bombina—"

"Oh, that's all right, Nick," says Hickey, as if he was giving money to the poor every day. "I owe you for a whole lot of shines over to the stand, and you can pay me back in shines for what's over when you're working again."

When we got downstairs Hickey counted the change he had in his pocket, and we saw the finish of any turkey hopes. There was just enough for a beef-stew and a couple of drinks for each of us. Still, every one of us was kind of jealous because we didn't have the chance to stake the dago.

We went over to Tucker's and ate, and then went back to Lynch's. It didn't take long to spend the few cents we had, and when we got down to the last round Hickey made a speech.

"Well, fellows, we got beat out of our turkey, and I'm sorry for you. I don't think any of you are kicking about it. If there is anybody inclined to kick, now is the time for him to say so," says Hickey, without anybody taking him up. "I know one thing, and that is that I am willing to bet my last cent I'll have my turkey next Christmas—and here's to it."

We didn't even have our glasses back on the bar when the door opened and in came Mullen and Hecker, the two wardmen. They didn't take any chances when they saw there were six of us, and pulled their guns on us. Even with that we would have been willing to give them a fight, because we knew what they were after; but Hickey queered the game.

"Ah, they got me dead to rights, fellows," said he, and went right over to the fly cops. "Anyway, I guess Nick will be shining your shoes for some time on 'hang-up,' and I was right, I'll have my turkey in jail next Christmas. It's the only place where you're sure of it."

And so we spent that Christmas down in Mulberry.



The Halo

-By Edith Livingston Smith

Softly and brightly, little Christ,
I gleam about Thy face;
From starry skies my light first came
To seek this humble place,
Where I have found Thee gently laid
Upon a bed of hay,—
With glow of reverence, little Christ,
I bid the world to pray.

Through all life's days, thus, Holy One,
May I, in wonder, shine
Above Thy patient, lowly form,
Both human and divine;
Yet shrink I from the evil time
Foretold ere I was born,—
When, dimmed by sin's tragedy,
Each ray will be a thorn

Sadly and cruelly, lowly Christ,
To press about Thy face;
My tenderness will be my shame
To teach men's souls of grace:
An Halo first, and then a crown
Of thorns—my lot to be—
But, after death, Thy Glory's light
Through all eternity.

Grant men may seek Thee, little Christ,
Through Bethlehem's doubting night,
Till every torch of life shall lose
Itself in Faith's great light,
And every heart proclaim Thee King
Upon a Throne of Hay,
That Peace on Earth may guide them to
An endless Christmas Day.

American Administration in the Philippine Islands¹

By Alleyne Ireland, F.R.G.S.

Colonial Commissioner of the University of Chicago; Author of "Tropical Colonization," etc.

IN entering upon the control of a tropical dependency in the Far East, as an unavoidable consequence of the destruction of Spanish authority in the Philippine Islands during the war of 1898, the United States assumed a very serious responsibility towards the seven million people who had formerly been the subjects of Spain.

The problems which confronted the new government were manifold and intricate, and they were greatly complicated by the fact that the difficulties which always arise when the affairs of one race are administered by the officials of another had been intensified by three centuries of Spanish misrule.

The Philippine Commission, which was sent out to the islands by the late President McKinley early in 1899 to inquire into and to report on the general conditions existing there, and to suggest measures for the future government of the islands, arrived in Manila on March 4, 1899, one month after the outbreak of hostilities between the American forces and those of Aguinaldo, the head of the Revolutionary Government of the Filipinos.

The Commission was not invested with any authority to intervene in the military situation, and after spending a month in the islands, it issued a proclamation setting forth the principles on which the United States intended to proceed in its relations with the Philippine people.

The proclamation, dated April 4, 1899, is of great importance to the student of Philippine history, for it declared in an authoritative manner both the objects of the American Government and the methods by which they were to be

attained. It laid down the cardinal principle that "the supremacy of the United States must and will be enforced throughout every part of the Archipelago, and those who resist it can accomplish no end other than their own ruin." And it stated that "the aim and object of the American Government, apart from the fulfillment of the solemn obligations it has assumed toward the family of nations by the acceptance of sovereignty over the Philippine Islands, is the well-being, the prosperity, and the happiness of the Philippine people, and their elevation and advancement to a position among the most civilized peoples of the world."

These ends were to be served by reform in all departments of the government, in all branches of the public service, and in all corporations closely touching the life of the common people; by effective provision for the establishment of schools; by making domestic and foreign trade, agriculture, and other industrial pursuits the objects of solicitude and fostering care; by the construction of roads, railroads, and other public works; by the introduction of a sound system of taxation, under which "it is believed that the needs of the government will in a short time become compatible with a considerable reduction in taxation;" and by the establishment of an honest and efficient civil service and judiciary.

The changes here outlined were to be effected while granting to the Philippine people "the most ample liberty of self-government which is reconcilable with the maintenance of a wise, just, stable, effective, and economical administration of public affairs, and compatible with the sovereign and international rights and obligations of the United States."

My object in the present article and in the one which is to follow it will be

¹ This is the first of two articles by Mr. Ireland on this subject. The second will be published next week in *The Outlook*, and will be accompanied by editorial comment on some of the questions involved.—THE EDITORS.

to outline some of the more important measures of the Philippine Commission, to describe their effect upon the welfare of the Philippine Islands, and to lay before the reader some considerations in regard to the general tendency of American policy and administration in the islands.

Perhaps the worst feature of Spanish rule in the Philippines was the pernicious influence exerted upon the civil administration by the monastic orders; and a perusal of the numerous documents relating to the insurrection of 1896 leaves the reader with a clear conviction that the greatest evils of which the Filipinos complained were those which arose from the peculiar position in relation to the Government occupied by the so-called friars—members of one of the four Orders of Dominicans, Augustinians, Franciscans, and Recollectos—and that, in all probability, if there had been no friars there would have been no insurrection.

We are so accustomed to the spectacle of the Church and the State working in completely different spheres of action that it is difficult for us to realize the gross abuses which occur when members of religious orders are vested with wide administrative powers, when, in fact, the civil authority which regulates the temporal affairs of the people is wielded by the same person who controls their spiritual destinies.

The evils which arose from this concentration of power in the person of the Spanish friar in the Philippines cannot be exaggerated. The attitude of the Filipinos on the subject is concisely expressed in the following extract from a letter written by Aguinaldo to General Otis: "These priests have been for a long time the absolute masters of the life, honor, and property of the Filipinos. For this reason it is a widely known and notorious fact, recognized by all foreigners who have studied Philippine affairs, that the primary causes of the Philippine revolution were the ecclesiastical corporations which have robbed the country, preventing progress and liberty."

Some idea of the complete mastery exercised over the Filipinos by the friars

may be gathered from an enumeration of the functions which the friars performed in the scheme of administration. In the township which constituted his parish, the friar was inspector of primary schools, president of the health board and of the board of charities, inspector of taxation, and president of the board of works. He was censor of the municipal budget, inspector of prisons, president of the board of statistics, and a member of the board for partitioning Crown lands. He supervised the election of the police force, controlled the issue of the certificates of character with which each man had to be provided under the Spanish law, and, as censor of the plays, comedies, and dramas performed in the native dialects at the numerous fiestas, he exercised an important power over the only channel through which, in the absence of newspapers, public opinion could be reached.

The determination of the American Government to effect a complete separation of Church and State in the Philippine Islands meant that the whole structure and working of the administration would have to be changed from top to bottom. It was to be expected under these circumstances that although, on the one hand, the liberation of the people from the rule of the friars would remove many causes of discontent, yet, on the other hand, the assumption of all the details of administration by American officials unacquainted with the islands and their people could scarcely fail to introduce other causes of dissatisfaction, resting, it is true, no longer upon official oppression strengthened by a very intimate knowledge of the people and their affairs, but upon the sudden introduction of new ideals and methods of government with which the people were entirely unfamiliar, under the guidance of officials of foreign race and speech, whose best efforts would be seriously handicapped for many years by lack of local knowledge.

The specific problem which presented itself to the American Government, when it decided to establish popular political institutions in the Philippine Islands, was the introduction into a community whose social and political conditions

were the product of the superimposition of mediæval European ideas upon tropical tribalism, of an administrative system representing five centuries of growth beyond the mediæval stage, and depending for its success upon a homogeneity of which scarcely a trace existed in the islands.

For the present purpose it is unnecessary to undertake an analysis of the structure of the Philippine Government, and I shall content myself in the present article with discussing three great questions which very closely affect the welfare of the Philippine people—the maintenance of order, the development of industry, and the creation of an honest and efficient civil service—leaving for future consideration the establishment of a competent and impartial judiciary, sanitary improvements, road construction, taxation, and education.

During the course of the war between the United States and the Philippine Republic which was established by Aguinaldo after he had been taken to the islands by Admiral Dewey, the country was thrown into a deplorable state of disorder, far worse than need necessarily have resulted from the existence of hostilities, by the failure of the Americans to realize the cardinal importance of exacting no loyalty or adherence to American authority until they were fully prepared to afford ample protection to the natives against reprisals from their fellow-countrymen who remained hostile to the United States.

Numerous instances are recorded of the occupation of towns and villages which were held only for a few days or a few weeks and were then abandoned to the revenge of the insurrectos.

The natives were thus placed in a very difficult position, one which it was highly impolitic for the Americans to force upon them. If they refused to assist the American troops in the way of food and other supplies, labor, and so on, they were immediately treated as insurgents; if they gave any assistance, and were afterwards deprived of the protection of an American garrison, insurrecto troops would attack the place, sack it, and kill a large number of its inhabitants.

Thus, while this method of warfare accomplished little towards the discouragement of those who were in open insurrection, it created the greatest bitterness among those who, either from necessity or from preference, were inclined to accept the American occupation.

If the Province of Manila had been taken as a nucleus and the American control gradually extended outwards over the whole of the islands, the condition of order would have been infinitely better to-day than it actually is.

The prevalence of ladronism, or armed robbery and outrage, which has continued down to the present time, is a direct result of the lack of concentration in the American plans for the complete pacification of the islands.

The Insular police force consists of two bodies of men, the Philippine Constabulary and the Philippine Scouts, each body recruited from the natives of the various Provinces and officered partly by natives, partly by Americans. The cost of the Constabulary falls on the Insular revenues; that of the Scouts is paid by the United States.

The latest available figures in regard to the work of the police force are those for the fiscal year 1903, and they disclose a sufficiently discouraging state of affairs. During 1903 there were 5,351 separate expeditions against outlaws, of which 357 resulted in engagements. The number of outlaws killed was 1,185, and the number captured 2,722.

When it is noted that these figures do not include the military operations of the army, which was engaged in serious fighting in Mindanao and Jolo, it is seen that the islands were in a state of considerable disorder in 1903; and at the time of my visit to the Philippines early in the present year there were no indications that conditions in this respect were improving.

This leads naturally to a discussion of the state of industry; for between industry and order there exists the closest connection, and the coincidence of favorable industrial conditions and internal disorder in a country is very rare.

Many causes have contributed to pro-

duce the present unsatisfactory industrial conditions of the Philippine Islands. The war, with its aftermath of ladronism, has thrown much land out of cultivation; plagues of locusts, and rinderpest among the cattle, have inflicted severe losses upon the agriculturists; but the most serious direct blow to industry has been the absorption of all the better labor supply of the islands by the Government service.

The high rate of wages offered by the army and by various Government undertakings has drained the country districts of that small proportion of the population which can by any stretch of the imagination be called hard-working, and there remains for the use of employers outside the towns a force of laborers not only inefficient in quality but hopelessly insufficient in quantity.

Even some of the Government works in the country districts cannot secure a satisfactory supply of labor, though abnormally high rates, far beyond what private employers can pay, are offered.

The engineer in charge of the Benguet road, a Government undertaking, has given, in his annual report for 1903, a description of Philippine labor which I should say, from my own observation, might be applied fairly to all Philippine labor outside the towns. "In general terms," he says, "the native laborer has proved himself on his work to be idle, shiftless, and stolidly indifferent, approaching his work with no degree of intelligence or judgment, of a deceptive and treacherous character, wantonly careless and frequently maliciously destructive, uninterested in and indifferent to his work, unwilling to learn and impossible to teach. . . . The Filipino has proved himself more expensive than white labor, and, one might say, is practically valueless."

A very clear and simple issue is raised by the recognized inefficiency of the Filipino as a laborer. If we admit the perfect right of the Filipino to live his life in his own way, avoiding as far as possible any regular employment, we are confronted with the problem of bringing the Philippine Islands, without the aid of its native inhabitants, into a state of industry which will make it pos-

sible to maintain a government there which shall be honest and efficient, and at the same time cost no more than the trade of the islands can afford to bear in the way of taxation.

Under present industrial conditions the cost of governing the islands is greatly in excess of what may be regarded as a fair charge upon the industrial activity of the people, amounting, in fact, to about 46 per cent. upon the total gross value of the annual exports; and there is no reason to believe that the expenses can be greatly reduced or the industry of the natives greatly increased if the present policy of the Government is maintained.

Unless the Government is prepared to undertake a serious reduction of the insular expenditures—and such a reduction can be made only by a great sacrifice of efficiency or by a complete change in the structure of the government—the cost of administration must remain far too high in relation to the economic efficiency of the natives, or means must be found to increase the industrial output of the islands.

The first alternative could lead only to a grave financial crisis, for the continued enforcement of an unduly high rate of taxation would exert a most pernicious influence upon trade; and the latter resolves itself into the importation of Chinese labor.

Considerations of space forbid me from entering into any discussion of the *pros* and *cons* of imported Chinese labor; and I must content myself with stating my opinion,¹ that the only possible road to economic salvation for the Philippine Islands lies in this direction, and that, so far from the introduction of Chinese labor inflicting an injury upon the Filipinos, there can be no doubt that it would result, as it has done elsewhere, in a material improvement in the lot of the natives, through the general increase of business due to the presence of a hard-working and peaceable population of laboring men.

Of all the questions which arise in regard to the control of tropical depend-

¹ I have dealt with the question of imported labor in great detail in my "Tropical Colonization," and in "The Labor Problem in the Tropics," "Popular Science Monthly," February, 1899.

encies, the most important one, without doubt, is that of the selection of the officials who are to carry into effect the administrative measures of the Government.

It is far better, in fact, that the policy of the Government should be unsound and its execution placed in the hands of capable men than that wise and benevolent measures should be committed to the hands of incompetent agents.

Sound character rather than brilliant intellect is the thing most to be desired in a colonial administrator; and the object which all examinations for a colonial civil service should chiefly aim to secure is that the selected candidate should possess a liberal education such as is usually associated with breadth of view, a tolerant habit of mind, a reliable mental balance, and unimpeachable integrity.

The regulations of the Philippine Civil Service are based upon an entirely different view, and the examinations can have no effect whatever beyond insuring that each member of the service can read and write and has an education about equal to that of any high-school graduate.

In order to show that, as a matter of fact, the examination for the Philippine Civil Service, except in so far as it relates to languages, does little more than exclude persons who cannot read and write, I give the following extracts from the official manual, covering the examination for what is termed "the most difficult grade:"

Spell the words Philippines, qualify, principle, civilization.

On April 7th a Manila merchant desires to obtain \$1,440. For how much must he give his note due September 14, without interest, to obtain the required sum when discounted at a bank at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum?

Name five American statesmen who died before 1850.

In what country is each of the following: Vera Cruz, Oporto, Madras, the Bosphorus, Lake Maracaybo?

The only other required subjects in which competitors are examined, except the language tests, are letter-writing, penmanship, and copying from plain copy and from rough draft.

Compare this with the following ex-

tracts from the syllabus of the Civil Service of India, showing the extent of work required in the preliminary examination in a few of the subjects which may be selected by the competitors:

English Language: A general acquaintance with the works of Chaucer, Langland, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Gray, Collins, Johnson, Goldsmith, Crabbe, Cowper, Campbell, Wordsworth, Scott, Byron, Keats, Shelley, Coleridge, Bacon, Sir Thomas Browne, Cowley, Bunyan, Swift, Defoe, Addison, Burke, and Macaulay.

Mathematics: Algebra, Euclid, Geometrical Conic Sections, Plane Trigonometry, Plane Analytical Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus, Statics, Dynamics of a Particle, Hydrostatics, Geometrical Optics.

Political Science: Analytical Jurisprudence, Early Institutions, Theory of Legislation, Comparative Politics, History of Political Theories.

Sanskrit Language and Literature: Translation from Sanskrit into English and from English into Sanskrit, History of Sanskrit Literature, Sanskrit Grammar, and Vedic Philology.

From the candidates who pass the preliminary examination there are selected, in the order of merit, such number as are required for the vacant posts in the service. These selected candidates are then put on probation for one year, and are then examined in the following compulsory subjects: Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, the principal vernacular language of the Province to which the candidate is assigned, and the Indian Evidence Act and the Indian Contract Act. In addition the candidate must pass in one of the following subjects: The Code of Civil Procedure, Hindu and Muhammadan Law, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History of British India, or the Chinese Language.

Writing of the severity of these Indian Civil Service Examinations, Mr. A. Lawrence Lowell, Professor of the Science of Government at Harvard, says:¹ "The examination papers are such as might be set in an American university for graduation honors, or for a Ph.D. But it must be remembered that they are prepared by men who have nothing to do with the instruction of the candidates, and hence are really more difficult than similar papers, set by a pro-

¹"Colonial Civil Service." The Macmillan Co., 1900 p. 37.

fessor to his own students, would be in America."

In the Introduction to his "Colonial Civil Service" Professor Lowell has gone to the very root of the matter, and I cannot do better, in bringing this article to a conclusion, than quote his words:

"The Colonial Civil Service must therefore be a lifelong career. The career must be begun young, and that for two reasons. First, because it is only in youth that new languages and a comprehension of strange civilizations can be acquired rapidly and well; and, second, because if the selection of colonial officials is made after men have begun to be established in life, those who have already shown an ability to succeed will not abandon an assured career for another in which, though the reward is great, success is problematical. The men who apply will be those whose previous ventures in life have not

been the most fortunate; and the Colonial Service cannot afford to accept the failures in other vocations."

During the few months I spent in the Philippines early this year I met a large number of American officials. I found them almost without exception well disposed toward the natives, and anxious to do their best for the good government of the country; but the number of men among them who had any qualifications such as one finds in the members of the Indian Civil Service was very small.

If the Philippine Civil Service is to become a really efficient corps of administrators, it can be accomplished only by making the entrance examination so severe that only men of exceptional capacity can pass it, and by making the service so attractive in the matter of pay and pensions that men of exceptional capacity will be anxious to compete for vacancies.

Needed Reforms in the Care of the Insane

By Burton Chance, M.D.

FOR many years past insanity in the United States and Great Britain has been steadily increasing, and its prevalence is such as to justify very grave anxiety. On January 1, 1903, according to the report of the Lunacy Commission of England and Wales, there were 113,964 certified insane persons under restraint within their jurisdiction.

At a conservative estimate, there are 150,000 insane in the public institutions in this country. These figures by no means represent all the individuals who are mentally diseased. Not every insane person is in the asylum. There are hundreds of cases which do not require confinement, and there are many insane persons who are engaged in legitimate business and are caring for themselves and their families. The records of the past century show that the increase of the insane is more than proportionate to the increase of population; but public

opinion generally holds that this increase is due to the fact that so many milder cases are now registered and treated which formerly were left unnoted. This may have some bearing on the case, but there are two other factors which change the aspect of it.

The first is the increase of insanity among our foreign-born population. In 1900 the proportion of the native-born insane to the foreign-born was as 86 to 14. In 1901 it was as 65 to 35. The law requires the return of an immigrant who becomes insane during his first year in the country. Economists are calling attention to the necessity of extending this time of probation to two years, in order to escape an overcrowding of our asylums with foreigners. The second factor—and, for some reasons, the more alarming one—is that the asylums do not cure a proper proportion of their inmates. The National Statistical Tables show that the annual pro-

portion of recoveries, calculated on the admissions to the asylums, is about 40 per cent. Of these, about one-half relapse and 10 per cent. of the resident patients die. Allowing for the increase in population, it is evident that one cause of the constantly increasing number of registered lunatics is this accumulation of unrecovered patients. What would be thought of a general hospital in which only forty per cent. of the patients recovered, and half of those had to come back? It may be said that an insane asylum is not a hospital; but that is just the point. It should be pre-eminently a hospital, as we shall presently see.

All this increase of the insane causes an enormous expense.

It is estimated that the maintenance only of the foreign-born costs \$10,000,000 a year; of this amount, New York alone pays \$1,000,000. We have seen, especially of late years, a very large amount of attention directed to the prevalence of tuberculosis and cancer, but the evils arising from these maladies, great as they undoubtedly are, must be regarded as insignificant when compared with those arising from insanity. And we hear much of the cost to the State of every death from tuberculosis, as this disease is most fatal during the working period, when each life is estimated as being worth to the State \$5,000. Now, it must be remembered that the average insane patient is not only equally a loss to the community at the time of his committal to an asylum, but, in addition, he is from that moment a heavy item of expense. In New York State it has been estimated that the maintenance of a chronic insane patient costs \$6,000. This indicates that the cost of each case of chronic insanity is more than twice that of each fatal case of tuberculosis. And this computation ignores the very important items of family pauperism and transmitted mental defects. The citizen, whether we regard him as a philanthropist or a taxpayer, naturally demands an adequate return for the millions spent in providing what is believed to be the proper treatment for insanity. He justly asks why the disease has not been arrested.

He may rightly inquire whether there is not something at fault with a system which requires so much and produces so little.

The ignorance of the average person as to what constitutes insanity is well known. A raging maniac is the popularly accepted type of this ailment. And, as every one realizes, the best thing to do with that kind of a person is to limit very narrowly his possible sphere of operation. But the ailment is a most subtle one in reality, and its manifestations include every form of expression. It is often said that every one is more or less insane. This is absurd; just as it would be absurd to say that every one's heart is more or less diseased, as if no one ever had a healthy heart or a healthy brain. The brain is a physical organ through which mental phenomena are manifested, and this brain is subject to disease. It is impossible to conceive the existence of an insane mind in a healthy brain. Insanity is the sign of a diseased brain, the symptom of many obscure pathologic states of the brain tissues; and its manifestations in language and conduct are in a sense equivalent to high temperature and rapid heart action in fever. "Insanity in all its forms," says Carter, "is as purely physical as lameness or measles. A man walks lamely because he has a weak or injured or diseased leg, and he thinks lamely because he has a weak or injured or diseased brain." We know little of the pathology of insanity, but that little is an indication that more might be known if proper attention were paid to it. We know that it is not a simple condition; but that it is the outcome of a large number of diseased states of the brain. Certain toxic substances, *e.g.*, alcohol, opium, or the product of faulty physiological action in the tissues circulating in a man's system, will render him delirious. If his delirium be long continued, some manifest degenerative changes will be found in his brain after death. The exact point when those changes became operative no one can say; but if the intoxicant had been removed and nourishment provided, the changes would doubtless have been avoided. So, on that principle, so long

as there is only a disturbance of nutrition, there may be a possibility of recovery; but when the disturbance has produced changes of structure, the period of recovery or cure has presumably passed beyond recall.

Yet, in spite of all this, the attitude of the public toward the insane has never been entirely freed from the influence of mediæval superstition, and the progress of science in this matter has by no means kept pace with its accomplishments in other diseases. It is not so long since the insane in Christendom were believed to be possessed with devils, and accordingly accursed. The vast majority must have been neglected. In some countries they were revered as specially God-stricken; in others, tolerated or tormented or laughed at as simpletons or buffoons; in others they were imprisoned as social pests and even executed as criminals. Among the Mohammedans and in certain other parts of heathendom it was supposed that the souls of the insane had early been removed by God as a special mark of favor and that they were blessed; so, on the whole, they were treated comparatively well. Mediæval treatment was founded upon such curious pathology. One portion of the world ducked or whipped or tortured, or chained in dungeons, or even burned, the insane. Later a more humane notion was aroused by the growing sense of social obligation, and the monasteries began to be used as retreats for the insane; yet even here restraint and rigid asceticism characterized their management. Out of the conventual establishments grew the ancient lunatic hospitals, such as St. Luke's and Bethlehem ("Bedlam") of London.

After a time, many of the therapeutic measures employed by the Europeans of the Middle Ages were abandoned as unsatisfactory. But, nevertheless, society had to be protected, so the insane were fettered in cells and solitary towers until the blessed wave of humanitarianism which swept over Europe in the latter part of the eighteenth century brought to the public attention the miserable condition of the insane. The loving and persistent work of John

Howard and Elizabeth Fry in Great Britain, the devoted life of Pinel in France, the unflinching enthusiasm of our own Rush in America, all pointed to the change in men's minds which made them look at insanity as a disease and not as a penal offense. Instead of prisons, special buildings were set apart for the particular custody of the insane. The first, the most natural, and the most potent motive of the philanthropic promoters was to secure protection; and the first broad idea of the function of an asylum for the insane was protection; protection for themselves, protection for society, and provision for their care and support in an economic manner.

A century ago, however, the asylum was still a species of jail, for its evolution had not then proceeded far. Society was shocked by the revelations of cruelty and neglect. Dungeons, iron chains, staples in the wall, and stone floors were still in use in many places. Asylums properly so called date from the beginning of the nineteenth century. For many years after their institution, although based on sound and benevolent views, they resembled jails more than hospitals, both in their construction and in their management. About this period the old term "hospital" was discarded, and "asylum" in its strictest sense was universally adopted. England, and at a later period this country, was divided into districts, and asylums were established, to be governed by local and general boards.

While, of course, it is the primary duty of the State to protect, nevertheless protection is by no means the highest function of the asylum. Yet up to this time there was no real advance beyond this idea of an asylum. Having discarded its old name hospital, meaning merely a refuge, it was not yet ready to acquire its new name hospital meaning a place for healing. Although so much had been done already in gathering the insane into communities, the popular conception of insanity remained entirely psychological. Any idea of a connection between disease and mental aberration was elusive. The public still conceived the idea of demoniac possession; cases of lunacy were regarded, even by the

more thoughtful, as outstanding exceptions from humanity, unintelligible except on psychological hypotheses. The physician's conception of the condition was in no way different in degree or kind from that of the general public; medical science was in no position to exercise any definite influence on popular views. Medicine at the end of the eighteenth century regarded insanity as it did in the Middle Ages, practically without change. There was no real grasp of its nature. Its character as a symptom of disease was generally recognized, but the recognition was accompanied by the feeling that in some mysterious way it differed from all other diseases. The scientific observation of madmen was on a level with their management and treatment. As far as any special knowledge of lunacy was concerned, the physician was in the same position as the humanitarian, and for all practical purposes he may be regarded as having been a member of the general public. Thus the work of the asylum organization was begun on the motive of protection. The curative function was subordinated. The psychological theory of the nature of insanity predominated; and by this fact the influence of the science of medicine has been cramped and advance in the study of mental aberration hindered.

Until about 1880 a model insane asylum was conceived necessarily to consist of one vast building into which was huddled a population of from one hundred to fifteen hundred patients. They slept in cells arranged in long galleries radiating from a center, where were the offices, kitchen, and so on. For intractable patients public rooms were provided, while the tractable inmates spent their days in the garden or workshops. These people were in the care of a superintendent who was a physician, of a matron, and various attendants. To the latter were entirely intrusted the management, discipline, and occupation of the patients, as well as the carrying out of the physician's orders and prescriptions. The duties of the medical superintendent were of the most multifarious character. He was the head of the establishment, every department of which was under

his immediate supervision; he was the executive officer, held responsible for the administration of every detail. It is needless to add that the medical portion of the superintendent's duties was very much subordinated to executive duties. The thing which it is necessary to add, and to emphasize strongly, is that this condition of affairs exists to-day to an alarming extent.

As a contrast to this older type, what is known as the "cottage system" is beginning to find supporters. Since the time of the zealous, enthusiastic, far-seeing Connolly, who in 1839 was appointed superintendent of the Middlesex Asylum at Hanwell in England, there have been steady improvements in the care of the insane. It is singular that the plan now earnestly urged by specialists in insanity is a return to one feature of a custom prevalent several centuries ago. In certain parts of France and Belgium, in the neighborhood of shrines noted for miraculous cures, it was the custom of the peasants to receive into their houses mentally afflicted ones, who dwelt with them and took part in their labors and enjoyments. At some of these shrines communities of the insane were formed. And so, to-day, the ideal arrangement is to do away with the old formal institution, and to form small colonies of single cottages, in which the diseased are to reside unfettered and to live as nearly as can be in their ordinary manner. For those who are dangerous, separate buildings are provided. Here in these colonies or villages may rest those who need kindly care for the remainder of their useless lives. Workshops or gardens are provided for those who need to pursue some occupation, while for those whose malady has temporarily deprived them of their reason there is an infirmary where they may receive appropriate treatment. Such a community can be available only for wealthy classes, while for the indigent, simple cottages may be provided near the large State hospitals. In such establishments, along with careful medical treatment, there is removed all the old, abhorrent system of restraint and coercion. The inhabitants are subjected to discriminating discipline and are placed under the influence of

occupation, education, and religion, while every effort is made to stimulate all to the maintenance of a higher morality.

In spite of all this advance, it still remains very largely true that the treatment of the insane stops short of healing their disease, and it certainly fails to provide adequate means for scientific investigations which would lead to more accurate methods of healing. During my student days and on numerous occasions in after years I have visited well-known asylums for the insane; yet one of the most interesting days of my professional life was spent in an intimate inspection of one of the largest of these institutions in the country. I was as one suddenly arrived from another world. Nothing seemed real or natural from the time a military band of sad-faced men, playing in perfect accord, welcomed our party at the gate, until, the inspection ended, we sat down to an elaborate dinner. We were visitors to a walled-in community of several hundred persons, for whom all comforts were provided and for whom constant efforts were made to supply amusing entertainment. If any one should fall sick of a general bodily disease, faithful and competent physicians were at hand to render any services necessary. In the course of the visit, no observation of the inhabitants was made until we had been shown the external arrangements of the hospital. And they were indeed elaborate. We saw laundry and soap factory and flower gardens. There was the great dairy with its sheds filled with cows of all breeds, stalled with the nicest discrimination as to each one's physical condition. The veterinarian, after the closest scrutiny of each cow, separated the well and the docile from the sick and the vicious. At a sufficient distance were placed perfectly organized piggeries. Beyond great seas of waving grain were huge reservoirs of crystal water. In separate buildings were conducted spacious cold-storage apartments for the reception of meat slaughtered on the place; the ice-making and refrigeration were accomplished by perfectly equipped machinery. A central power-house supplied heat and light, and ventilated each of the score or more of buildings com-

prising the hospital. In other buildings were adequate systems of storehouses and granaries. The accounts of this great institution were kept by a corps of efficient clerks, whose knowledge of the cost, reception, and distribution of all articles of use, even to the item of a lead pencil, was detailed to the utmost. Not a penny was unaccounted for. All things were arranged to satisfy the most enthusiastic advocate of model sanitary villages.

Here indeed was a vast organization, but what of the unhappy beings for whom it existed? There were hundreds of them, isolated from their friends and kindred, yet huddled together and treated as one—a being from whom all society shrank as from a pestilence. Their physical comfort was cared for to the last degree; no reasonable demand was denied. But nowhere was there the suggestion of treating the disease that brought them there. All other needs were supplied save that. It was a sight to make one's heart sink. One could not refrain from asking, "What are you doing for the man's insanity? He is not a prisoner; he is a patient. You amply clothe his body and suitably feed him and comfortably protect him. What have you done for the treatment of his diseased brain?" To this the chief physician and his two assistants, a man and a woman—think of only those three for that army of brain-sick beings!—could not reply. So long as the lunatics were made comfortable and treated kindly, well fed, afforded religious consolation, and amused to their hearts' content, little more remained to be done. Medicine could offer no further advice, and consequently the services of one physician of experience were deemed sufficient to overlook the general health of the community. This vast establishment, instead of developing into a great hospital for the cure of the disease, instead of affording a laboratory where scientific investigations might be made, had done little more than to maintain a high character as a model lodging-house for the insane.

This may seem a severe arraignment, but it is not aimed at merely this or that institution. It is aimed at the general

method of arranging and conducting such places. This one was an adequate presentation of what is being done for the insane everywhere. The difficulty lies in the failure of psychiatry, or treatment of the mind, to keep pace with the other departments of medical science. Every one knows that the efforts of the medical profession in all departments of science, except that of psychiatry, have had manifestly beneficial results. The horrors and dangers of surgery have been reduced to a minimum. By means of careful research, experiment, and observation, many of the processes of disease have been laid bare and rendered more amenable to treatment. As a result of sanitary legislation and of public and private efforts to improve the general conditions of living, substantial reward has been obtained in the marked increase of the average duration of life. In the meantime, from the operation of peculiar circumstances, the diseased conditions of the brain which threaten or constitute insanity have practically been left almost uninfluenced by the advance of medical science. Speaking generally, this advance has been the work of hospitals, and the insane have been denied participation in its benefits because they have been relegated to asylums, the primary object of which is to dispose of the insane in such a manner that they may injure neither themselves nor others. They are permitted to recover if they can.

There came to hand recently the last report of the considerate work of one of our largest private asylums. Therein are shown the names of young men whose intellectual abilities were surely equal to those of their fellow-students; yet these men have contributed nothing worthy to be placed in the same scientific rank with the work of their fellows in other departments of medical investigation. The value of a hospital report, scientifically, is questionable; but the meagerness of this one is to be deplored. From a resident population of 500 persons nothing is denoted by this report except the almost idle classification of the maladies of the afflicted ones into a dozen or so groups. The significance of this leads one to consider whether

"an insane person is assisted to get well by its being written down that his case should be included under such and such a classification, founded upon the character of his delusion or the peculiarity of his conduct; while the real basis of his physical disease on which his condition depends is very liable to be buried under a nomenclature which is apt to degenerate into jargon." We seek almost in vain in our asylums for evidences of systematic inquiry into the study of diseased states of the brain, or of their treatment by which mental equilibrium may be restored. It is most rare to find a special pavilion for the observation and treatment of recent and acute cases. There are many influences which divert the medical staff from its proper science; there is something in asylum life which paralyzes scientific energy. I have in mind the cases of several brilliant young men who have drifted into the busy, yet idle, routine of their hospitals, and are lost to the higher considerations of their specialty. In no way is any opportunity sought to criticise my friends in asylum practice for their failure to raise their work to the level attained by other departments of medical science. They are the victims of their environment. They would advance if they could, as a few brilliant exceptions indicate, had the mass of them been left free for the exercise of their professional work. It is the earnest hope that this protest may stir in the minds of the managers of insane asylums, and of philanthropists in general, a realizing sense of the needs of psychiatric practice. The faults underlying the system are so deep-rooted as to be unappreciated except by those intimately acquainted with the subject in all its relations.

It would seem that the impulse toward a more adequate psychiatry is to move from two sources, proper hospitals and proper instruction of medical students. The increase of insanity demands such an advance.

The heavy burden of expense in every State, the duty of men to their afflicted brothers, demand it. The necessity for some preventive measures is becoming apparent to all. Such pre-

ventive measures must be directed to the care of incipient and acute cases. For this we need numerous, well-equipped, psychopathic hospitals, and numerous, well-equipped alienists among our general practitioners. What every case of insanity demands, as the primary condition for recovery, is separate and individual treatment and consideration. What every asylum requires in order to become a curative institution is a hospital for the treatment of recent and acute cases, separate and distinct from the main establishment, to which each patient should be assigned on admission. Although in certain particulars this might require special arrangements, it need not differ very materially from the general arrangement of a fever hospital, whose patients are subject to delirium and other forms of excitement. Now, in such a hospital, two things should be carried on with the utmost diligence. The first is that there should be continual research, chemical, physical, and microscopical, into the nature of the changes induced by the disease in the blood, in the tissues, in the sensations of the living body, and this research should be continued after the death of the patient. The second thing is, there should be continual record and study of the symptoms with which these changes are associated.

The medical staff, therefore, should be ample, and their duties should be entirely restricted to the observation and treatment of the cases. Progress can be made only by employing the trained senses and powers of observation of the thoroughly accomplished clinical physician, whose life is devoted to bedside work, and whose faculties are kept on the alert by the ever-pressing duty of explaining to students the phenomena he assists them to notice and to recognize.

The patients should be attended by properly trained nurses. They should be submitted to the same system of examination as the patients in general hospitals. Every scientific appliance for the diagnosis and treatment of the disease should be called into requisition, and every phenomenon should be carefully recorded. Each patient should

be treated on the purest hospital principles for at least a year, unless recovery has been attained in a shorter period.

The second impulse toward a more adequate psychiatry is to come from the medical schools. At present the observation of insanity is not included in the curriculum of medical studies in English-speaking schools. Until very recent years physicians in this country have begun their practice without having anywhere the opportunity to learn how to study insanity. So it is, to the medical schools we must look for a radical change in this matter. By abandoning old-fashioned and inadequate methods of dealing with the subject, we may hope to lessen the waste of life and the cost to the State caused by insanity. Insanity must be studied by all of the various lights of medical science, and this must be done steadily and systematically. We cannot look for a reduction of the heavy burdens of lunacy until the general practitioner becomes as well acquainted with the features of insanity as with those of fever. This point brings us again to the necessity of proper hospitals. The difficulty of teaching the future practitioner is that we have no hospitals for their clinical instruction. No other countries bestow such princely sums on the public care of the insane as do England and the United States. Nowhere else are these unfortunates so splendidly housed or so liberally maintained. Nevertheless, the same public which makes this lavish provision for the custodial care fails to supply psychopathic hospitals. There must be established, as a complement to the existing asylum system, hospitals with a visiting staff for the study and curative treatment of insanity. These ought to provide facilities for the increase and extension of the early treatment of the insane by opening wards or pavilions for such cases. There ought to be established in each large city, and close to every medical school, a psychopathic hospital; and this should have an out-patient department in all respects similar to those provided for every other department of medical science. These hospitals should be thrown open to the medical public and utilized in every way

for educational purposes. In this way the future practitioner will come in contact with the initial stages of the disease, and get the most important view of the cases. Patients in an asylum are so far advanced as to be of far less value for observation. The problems presented by insanity call loudly for research, and research can be conducted to a successful issue only by men possessing adequate skill and knowledge, for whom a sufficiency of material and a sufficiency of time have been afforded.

The only means by which we can hope to arrest the appalling accumulation of pauper lunacy is by learning to cure its residual third. And any local lunacy board can greatly further this, and so confer a great benefit on society, in two ways: first, by relieving its medical officers of all executive duties; and, second, by giving them apparatus for treating, observing, and teaching.

Asylums are obviously necessary. An enormous proportion of those who are insane are probably incurable, and therefore beyond the stage at which physicians may study them profitably. For such we need to provide shelter and protection. When we have fulfilled this duty we must not fold our hands and forget that this very duty was largely brought upon us by our failure to deal with this great and growing evil by cura-

tive measures in its earlier stages. We must strike at the roots if the growth is to be arrested.

We must extend to insanity, in its early and perhaps curative stages, the methods of observation and inquiry similar to those obtained in general hospitals. It may be freely admitted that this spirit of scientific medicine has not lain entirely dormant in asylum practice; yet this scientific study, so far as it can be said to have existed, has been far more directed to the observation of superficial phenomena than to the causes underlying them.

It is only these causes which are of any real significance so far as either prevention or cure is concerned. It is of interest, however, to note that of late years a marked change has come over the tone of the current literature on the subject, indicating a desire on the part of the rising generation to shake itself free from the bonds of abstract psychology. Asylums have at the present time come to be more generally recognized as hospitals, and they are approaching nearer to that ideal every year. The coming of this much-needed reform is inevitable, and when it comes it cannot fail to afford the means of diminishing what is now one of the chief evils of our present civilization.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The Russo-Japanese War¹

By William Elliot Griffis

Author of "The Mikado's Empire," etc., etc.

THE advent of the Japanese writer of English is an event of more than literary importance in the world's history. Sixty years ago no English-speaking person could read a Japanese book, and not one Japanese could read a book in English. To-day, in correct, forceful, and subtle diction, the Mikado's subjects address us in our own tongue. Leading in ability to do this is the learned and judicially-minded Dr. Asakawa, whose previous work on

"The Early Institutional Life of Japan" ought to be in every library that attracts the student looking beneath surface phenomena to inquire into causes. His articles of last May and August, published in the organ of his American Alma Mater, the "Yale Review," at once attracted the eager attention of the learned world. They were promptly put into Italian and German. In revised form, expanded and fortified with references to authorities, we have them now in a book accessible to all and enriched with portrait illustrations, notes, and index. Making no pretense to do full

¹ *The Russo-Japanese Conflict: Its Causes and Its Issue.* By K. Asakawa, Ph.D. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

justice to the Russian side of the question, or a plea for the one side or a condemnation of the other, but "giving a mere exposition of the subject-matter" as he understands it, Dr. Asakawa begs his readers not to read into the work a moral judgment, but only a natural explanation. Indeed, he would have us "thrash out every grain of real prejudice." He quotes liberally from Russian defenders of their side of the case.

The introductory chapter, with its pitiless array of economic facts, reveals the situation as no rhetoric could do. Japan must have control of Korea or starve. Her ambition is not military, but commercial. Only one-thirteenth of her area is fertile or even cultivable, and in the old days of her seclusion population had to be kept down by artificial checks of many sorts. When the crops failed, famine stalked through the land and changed hundreds of villages into "knee-deep dust that once was man." Those who, like the reviewer, have known by actual sight of the awful scars on the face of the country in the shape of mounds, heaps, and rows of human bones whitened in the cremation fires do not wonder at the "battle trenches ghastly piled" in Manchuria. Nor are they surprised at Japan's determination to fight to the finish this question of national life or death. Now, when Japan makes life worth living for all her fifty million people, by opening all lines of improvement and opportunity, population increases at the rate of nearly half a million annually. Only trade, manufactures, and foreign commerce can afford subsistence for her people. Fair play in Asia, the right to compete in the markets of the world, control over her food supply, is what she seeks, as a solvent of her chief problem. Korea is vital to her progress. Representing as she does the new civilization of Asia, Japan can no more go back to her old limits than the full-fledged bird can re-enter the egg. The integrity of the Chinese Empire and "the open door" are for us comparatively academic questions. To Japan the issue is one of life or death.

With superb mental poise and wide grasp of facts, in perspective as well as

in their present relations, the author, having set forth the elements in this economic struggle, opens the narrative of historic events which have culminated in war. Without a sign of sagging, he maintains his high level to the end. In 1895 three Great Powers of Europe compelled Japan to drop her prize of war and cede back to China Liaotung. It was a case of the eagles and the bear combining to drive off the jackal, in order to have, each for themselves and altogether, the richer prize of dismembered China. They did not foresee the Hispano-American war, and the entrance of the United States as a world power into the politics of Asia.

With abundant foot-notes and references to his documents, quoted or referred to on every page, the story of diplomacy is told and the movement of events is pictured with a masterly pen, which is laid down only at the point where envoys depart and battle-ships flame.

While Dr. Asakawa welcomes the strongest Russian statement of the question at issue, we have no other narrative of the war in the Far East so clear and judicial as this. We cannot fully agree with the author's version of Japanese affairs in Korea, and certainly a Korean could not. Nevertheless, Dr. Asakawa frankly confesses the errors of his people, and, consciously or unconsciously, in his attitude to the Korean element of the problem, there is revealed in his writing that high ethical spirit which for centuries has marked the Samurai. Finely does the spirit of Bushido (the knightly code) flower out in the concluding chapter. This deals with "Chinese Neutrality and Korean Integrity," and here we have the ethics of the whole matter. "It is only by the severest self-control and consummate tact that Japan can, in spite of best intentions toward Korea"—her future rice-field and food-supply—"save herself from the gravest of errors." In all her long history there has been no greater trial of her moral force as a nation than in the new situation opened before her in the Protocol of February 27, 1904. This, as the culmination of past events and a background of future activities, calls forth innumerable prob-

lems and difficulties; for Korea is corrupt to the core; there is no differentiation of court (and harem) and Government, while the European Powers, except possibly Great Britain, are jealous, hostile, and ready to profit in their career of plunder by every mistake made by Japan. So long as, in China, the harem or "the boudoir" compels the statesmen to see-saw between invisible women and petticoat cabinets, Japan's task will be the more trying as European envoys sharpen their carving-

knives. To save China from becoming a carcass is Japan's future task. With admirable self-restraint, Dr. Asakawa says nothing of this in words, though his facts all point that way. With such a base line of immutable facts and "an irreducible minimum" of truth, he must be a dull seer who is not moved to prophecy after reading this book. In keenness of penetration of the realities underlying the phenomena of the Far Eastern situation, the author of "The Russo-Japanese Conflict" excels all.

Life in London¹

WE have already spoken in former articles of Mr. Charles Booth's extraordinary investigation of the city of London, and of the value of his report of the religious and social conditions of the people in that great metropolis. These five volumes—the Second Series, but the last published—deal with the industrial aspects of the same community, with their dress, food, drink; public, professional, and domestic service; various phases of industry, etc. The thoroughness of his work enhances our admiration the more we examine its results. To give to our readers any condensation of his general results would be absolutely out of the question within the limits of a review article. We can best illustrate both his methods and his conclusions by summarizing the results of his inquiries respecting two or three vocations. Take as a first illustration the brewers. "Covering perhaps many acres, a brewery in London is usually hidden away in back streets, cobble-paved, of mean aspect. Its outside is always unpretentious, and sometimes even forbidding. Few, if any, of its windows look upon the road, and its high brick walls frown, sightless, on the passengers beneath. The appearance of a loaded van drawn by two or three magnificent horses points, however, to an opening in the blank wall.

You enter, and, after the gloom outside, all is light and activity within. Water is a necessary ingredient in beer, but it is never spoken of. Water is never mentioned by name in a brewery. Among the men it is by custom called 'liquor,' and a small fine is even exacted from those who by chance speak of it otherwise. As a rule, with the exception of the draymen, all the men essential to brewing establishments are first-class laborers. Their wages range from twenty-four shillings to about thirty-five shillings. Their hours are irregular. Work begins at five or six in the morning, and nominally ends at five or six in the evening; but the time of leaving off necessarily depends on the nature of a brew. When a brewing man asks how long he must work, he is told, 'Until the work is done.' The draymen work the longest hours—from sixty-four to one hundred and one hours a week; that is, excluding Sundays, from ten to sixteen hours out of the twenty-four. For the draymen, the stablemen, and the horse-keepers, "there can, in a busy week, be little actual sleep in bed and at home." There is no trade organization among the men in London; we may add that there is in this country. The wages are high, although the hours are long. In London, as in this country, beer-saloons are largely either owned by or mortgaged to the brewers; in the latter case, with an understanding, sometimes reduced to writing, that the mortgagee shall buy his beer only of the brewer

¹*Life and Labors of the People of London.* By Charles Booth, assisted by Jesse G. E. Arkell, A. L. Baxter, and G. H. Duckworth. The Macmillan Co., New York. 16 vols. Second Series: Industry, 5 vols. *The Religious Life of London.* Edited by Richard Mudie-Smith. Hodder & Stoughton, London.

who has loaned him the money. By some of the brewers special rooms for convenience are set apart for each group of men; while, to prevent the prevailing habit of starting the day with a glass of gin, some firms provide their employees with a cup of hot coffee in the morning. The men are usually strong, full-blooded, vigorous in health, and though they manage to drink a good deal during the day, they can hold so much that a case of drunkenness is rarely seen.

Another illustration of the kind of information which these volumes afford is furnished by the chapter on Cab and Omnibus Service. There are engaged in coach, cab, and 'bus service 43,668 persons in London. There are between ten and eleven thousand cabs. The cabman either drives his own cab or hires a cab and horse by the day from the proprietor. In the latter case, a fresh bargain is made every day. The prices charged by the proprietor vary, depending upon the character of the cab, its condition, and the quality and condition of the horse. The men usually obtain their cabs on agreement to pay at the close of the day out of the day's earnings. The price paid per day varies from ten shillings to sixteen shillings—that is, from two and one-half to four dollars. For the privilege of driving into the railroad stations special payments have to be made to the railway companies. Cabs are occasionally worked with only one horse. But the usual plan is to employ two; occasionally as many as three are employed. Those with a single horse are generally driven by their owners. The hours for the cabman average thirteen or fourteen hours; sometimes they are extended to eighteen hours; and these periods are exclusive of time occupied in the yard, in cleaning up the inside of the cab and adding finishing touches to the horse, harness, etc. A cabman is supposed to earn about thirty shillings per week, but it is difficult to get at any accurate information on this subject. He rarely gets more than one meal at home, taking for his other meals either a lunch which he eats in his cab, or, more likely, a meal in a restaurant or a lunch in a saloon. There are, however, a goodly

number of abstainers among the cabmen, and a flourishing temperance society is maintained among their number. The cabman provides his own tools—a waterproof cab-apron, rugs and cushion for the box-seat, and a whip. The records indicate that the "cabbies" possess, on the whole, a high average of character. Out of fifteen thousand licensed men there were in 1894 three hundred and twenty-four convictions for reckless driving, one hundred and forty-one for cruelty to their horses, sixty-five for bad language, ninety for assault, and two for overcharge. Nearly thirty thousand articles which had been left in cabs were returned to the office for their owners. Among them were 1,949 purses, one of which contained no less than one hundred and seven pounds. There were also many bags containing considerable sums of money and some jewelry, ninety-four watches, forty-three clocks, besides umbrellas, bags, opera-glasses, and other articles of every description. There is at present going on a quiet agitation for municipal ownership of cabs, though the wisdom of this plan Mr. Booth questions.

These facts, gathered out of a considerable number of pages devoted respectively to the brewers and cabmen, will furnish our readers a little illustration of the thoroughness of the way in which the whole work of investigation has been carried on, and the human interest which attaches to this account of life and labor in London at the close of the nineteenth century.

In this connection we note the volume published by Richard Mudie-Smith on the "Religious Life of London," a large volume giving, first, the result of a very careful census on church attendance in the city, with carefully prepared tables; and, secondly, a series of essays by different authors on religious problems as they present themselves in London. Four hundred picked workers, most of whom had learned either in the army or in the navy habits of punctuality, discipline, and obedience, were selected to take the census. One enumerator was provided for each church door; where necessary, two were appointed, one to count the women and girls, the other to count the men and boys. Measures were taken to

ascertain how many "twicers"—a word coined by Mr. Gladstone to denote those who attend a place of worship twice on Sunday—were present at these services. Certain general lessons deduced from the census by the editor, Mr. Richard Mudie-Smith, may here be briefly stated.

The total number of attendants recorded was a little over one million, thirty-nine per cent. being "twicers." This reduces the total number of worshippers to 832,000, out of a total population, exclusive of those who live in institutions, of 4,470,000. Subtracting from this population those who are "too young or too old or too busy or too sick" to attend church, the result indicates that about one in three of the population of London attend public service. The indications of a less thorough canvass in the Manhattan Borough of New York City, taken in 1903, indicate that about one-half of the adult population attend church, but the New York census affords no indication of the "twicers." The Protestant worshippers in London are divided about equally between the Church of England and the Nonconformist churches, but the Nonconformist churches have a larger proportion of men attending their places of worship than the

Established churches, a fact which the editor accounts for by the opinion that men are attracted by sermons and women by the service. The lessons drawn from this census by the editor, Richard Mudie-Smith, we must here state in the fewest possible words, without either corroboration, criticism, or elaboration. They are: First, that the power of preaching is undiminished, that "wherever there is the right man in the pulpit, there are few if any empty pews;" second, that the church of the future must be an institutional church, "the center of active, aggressive social work" upon seven days in the week, and aimed "at the redemption and development of body, mind, and soul"—one which, while seeking to transform the lives of men, women, and children, will at the same time be equally desirous to change their environment; third, that the work now carried on in the churches must be supplemented by open-air preaching; and, fourth, that the Gospel we preach must cover the whole of a man's life. "Our fathers were content with a heaven after death; we demand a heaven here." These lessons appear to us to be as deserving of consideration by the churches of America as by the churches of England.

Books of the Week

This report of current literature is supplemented by fuller reviews of such books as in the judgment of the editors are of special importance to our readers. Any of these books will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, to any address on receipt of the published price, with postage added when the price is marked "net."

Abbeys of Vlaye (The). By Stanley J. Weyman. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 5x7½ in. 423 pages. \$1.50.

A delightful romance of the kind that readers have learned to expect from Mr. Weyman's pen. The Weymanesque romance has come to be a regular type among modern novels, but the writer from whom it takes its name is still unsurpassed in the creation of it.

Adventures of Pinocchio (The). By C. Colodi. Translated by Walter S. Cramp. Illustrated. Ginn & Co., Boston. 4½x6¼ in. 212 pages.

After Work: Fragments from the Workshop of an Old Publisher. By E. Marston, F.R.G.S. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5½x9 in. 344 pages. \$3.50, net.

This capital book of reminiscences should appeal, first of all, to publishers, but it should also appeal to a far wider constituency, namely, the great reading public, always glad of side-lights on the interesting

characters of our own time and of the decades just preceding it. Mr. Marston, long the associate of Mr. Sampson Low in the conduct of one of the great London publishing firms, is in a position to gratify the public in this regard. His book is worth reading, not only because it delineates a charming character in the autobiographer himself, but also because we learn to know better such men and women as Macaulay, Bright, Lytton, Dickens, Wilkie Collins, Charles Reade, Victor Hugo, Carlyle, Froude, Baron Tauchnitz, Mrs. Stowe, Miss Alcott, Sir William Butler, Sir Henry Stanley, Jules Verne, Thomas Hardy, William Black, and R. D. Blackmore. For instance, of the last named we read that he looked with a kind of jealousy on "Lorna Doone" because he did not regard it as his best or even his second-best work. "Undoubtedly, from a purely literary standpoint, there is better

writing to be found in several of his later works, and he could never understand why they did not sell as well." Of Sir Henry Stanley Mr. Marston is able to speak as few can, for their correspondence was a brisk one during thirty years, and in this sense Mr. Marston accompanied the explorer on the Ashanti expedition, was present with him when he saluted Livingstone on the banks of the Tanganyika, traveled with him to the Carlist wars in 1873, accompanied him through the Dark Continent, was with him when he became *Bula Matari* of the Congo Free State, and journeyed with him in search of Emin Pasha.

Air, Food, and Exercises: An Essay on the Predisposing Causes of Disease. By A. Raba-gliati, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S. (Third Edition.) William Wood & Co., New York. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ in. 559 pages. This volume is written by a physician "frankly for the public." It so abounds in silly and misleading statements as to be pernicious in its effect on the sort of readers for whom it is intended.

Arbitration and the Hague Court. By John W. Foster. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 148 pages. \$1, net.

In the sanguinary war that has followed the failure of two of the signatories to the arbitration convention of the Hague Peace Conference to submit their differences to the Permanent Court, there has been a not unnatural tendency to underestimate the value of this great tribunal as a factor making for the peace of the world. A needed corrective is afforded by the publication of Mr. Foster's compact and authoritative treatise on the progress of international arbitration since the establishment of the Hague Court in 1899. It is further of value as presenting a brief, clearly worded statement of the proceedings incident to the formation of the Court, of the obstacles hindering attainment of the high ideals of the advocates of international arbitration, and of the processes whereby these obstacles may be overcome. Mr. Foster, in our opinion correctly, takes an optimistic view of the future. The practical usefulness of the Court has already been sufficiently demonstrated in the Pious Fund and Venezuelan cases, while the extension of the principles it embodies is seen in the Anglo-French, Spanish-Mexican, and Danish-Netherlands treaties. True, these agreements indicate that "none of the leading nations are prepared to-day to enter into a treaty of unconditional arbitration," but, as the writer points out, "the oftener they submit their differences to arbitration the nearer they approach that goal." It is a source of self-congratulation that the United States has been to the fore in impressing the world with the value of the Hague Court: by being, with Mexico, the first to lay a cause before it, and, in the matter of the Venezuela blockade, by voicing through President Roosevelt its recognition of the Court as the proper tribunal for the adjustment of international disputes. "By that act," declares Mr. Foster, "President Roosevelt rendered a greater

service to the cause of peace and international arbitration than any other man of his generation." Mr. Foster enters an earnest plea that we still further emphasize our position by concluding agreements along the lines of the European arbitration treaties. The criticisms to which the Hague Court has been submitted in regard to the practical working of the provisions of the convention find place in his treatise, with suggested modifications to increase the Court's usefulness. There is also a chapter on special and joint arbitration commissions, and an appendix containing the text of the convention, of several treaties, and other papers bearing on the subject. We commend the work to the thoughtful consideration of our readers. We hardly need to point out the special authority with which Mr. Foster speaks as ex-Secretary of State and as a remarkably successful American diplomatist.

Basket Woman (The): A Book of Fanciful Tales for Children. By Mary Austin. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in. 220 pages. \$1.50.

The age of fable has never ended. The myth-makers are yet in the world. If we would live in the age of fable, however, and among the makers of myth, we must be with the children. Some people who are adults in years are still permitted to move in the children's world. This book belongs by right to those who, young or old, have not lost their way to the land of fable, the world of myth. The men, creatures, and scenes here are American in form. Coyotes that cry in the night and once were bad Indians, the Basket Woman who visits the little boy in his sleep and tells him why there are no trees on the tops of the mountains, the little glacier that is always cheerful whether it reaches over to the valley or is covered with rubble from the mountain, the great mesa covered with shrubs and prickly pear, cattle, men, rabbits, mines, pine-trees and firs, irrigation ditches—these and more help to make up myths which, after all, are kindred in spirit to the myths and legends of all ages, be they Greek or Chinese, be they told by Kipling or Hans Christian Andersen. These of America are told by a born teller of myths, with simplicity, dignity, charm in the sound of words. It is rare to find a book for children written to-day which will foster a taste for good English; but such is this volume of tales.

Bible Study Popularized. By Rev. Frank T. Lee. The Winona Publishing Co., Chicago. 5×8 in. 315 pages. \$1.25, net.

Various methods by which the Bible may be studied are mentioned and described—such as by periods, by books, by topics, and the like. In general, critical questions are avoided.

Book of Drawings (A). By A. B. Frost. Introduction by Joel Chandler Harris. Verse by Wallace Irwin. P. F. Collier & Son, New York. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ in. 84 pages.

Mr. Frost is perhaps the most American of all our illustrators; certainly no one has

covered a wider field. All the Frost pictures tell stories, and they tell them as only an American can—with shrewdness, pungency, and humor. Furthermore, the Frost characters are true to their environment, a feature which other illustrators might imitate more closely.

Cambridge and Its Story. By Charles William Stubbs, D.D., Dean of Ely. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 8¼×11½ in. 291 pages. \$8.

The dignity and value of this beautiful quarto might be in a way minimized by describing it as a companion volume to the illustrated account of Oxford which appeared a few weeks earlier. The two books are substantially alike; they are largely treated from the same point of view, the course of development is traced along the same lines, and the illustrative work is of the same high order. Cambridge has had the advantage, however, for the purposes of this sympathetic and beautiful record of its origins, its development, its physical appearance, its architecture, its genius of service, of the pen of a man saturated with its spirit. Dean Stubbs may be said to live on the outskirts of Cambridge, for Ely is the Cathedral Church of the University, within easy reach of the old town. He has been for many years a student of its history; and he has that combination of scholarship, knowledge of architecture, and sentiment which qualifies him to be the recorder of a life so rich and various as that of the old university town. This noble volume is the expansion of a much more modest enterprise; for Dean Stubbs originally intended to prepare a book on the Story of the Town and University of Cambridge for the Mediaeval Town Series, which was to be illustrated by Mr. Herbert Railton with pen-and-ink sketches reproduced by the ordinary processes, but "the poetic glamour of such a place as Cambridge and its *genius loci* did not allow the enthusiasm of the artist to remain satisfied with such drawings only as might be readily reproduced by the ordinary processes." It may be suspected that Dean Stubbs came under the same glamour, and found his work changing, not in quality, but in magnitude. The result is a stately quarto which recites the legendary origin of the University, describes the condition of Cambridge in Norman time, the beginnings of university life, and the earliest college foundations, with specific treatment of many of the separate foundations and of the smaller halls, a chapter on "Colleges of the New Learning, a contrast of "A Small and a Great College," and a concluding chapter on "Ancient and Protestant Foundations." The book is a happy mixture of history, information, and feeling; for no one can write adequately of Oxford or Cambridge without having a feeling for the scenery and architecture as well as knowledge of the history of the separate colleges. If one had but half an hour to spend in England, and only one chance to get a glimpse of her ancient civilization,

many people would agree that the half-hour ought to be spent on the Cam, at the back of the colleges; for there is concentrated as much fine architecture, as many beautiful gardens, as considerable a group of picturesque bridges, as large a number of artistic, poetic, and striking glimpses of the wealth of the ancient civilization, as anywhere else in England. The text in this volume is enriched by a series of large-sized pencil drawings of the principal college buildings, characterized by delicacy, tenderness, and effectiveness in the treatment of light and shade. Mrs. Railton, in collaboration with her husband, has introduced color-work, and both the text and the illustrations have received from the hands of the publisher everything that taste and skill could contribute to the making of an exceptionally fine volume.

Captain Kidd and Other Charades. By Florence L. Sahler. Robert Grier Cooke, New York. 6¼×7¼ in. 65 pages. \$1.

A gay little collection for the diversion of those who like to puzzle over riddles. They vary in cleverness, and occasionally the meter and rhyme are ruthlessly sacrificed to the necessities of the case. A history of the charade is given by the author in her Foreword. A trifle for the holiday times.

Christian Character: Being Some Lectures on the Elements of Christian Ethics. By J. R. Illingworth, M.A., D.D. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×9 in. 206 pages. \$2.

Scientific ethics, concerning itself with the mutual relations of intelligent wills, or persons, logically completes itself in that adjustment to the Universal Will in which it passes into religion. This completed ethics is the Christian ethics of which Dr. Illingworth says that its fundamental postulate is religion. Its object is to realize in consciousness and in conduct that union of man and God whose starting-point is in the natural fact that in him we live. "Man's true nature," says Dr. Illingworth, "is to become a vehicle for God's revelation of himself, and in this sense an instrument for God's self-realization in him." Traces of another order of thought appear in references to sin as a flaw in the foundation of nature, and to the incarnation as an assumption of human nature by the divine. In general, these lectures move on a high level, and with an eye more on the Godward than on the manward aspect of their theme.

Citizenship and the Duties of a Citizen.

By Walter L. Sheldon. Fourth Series. (Ethics for the Young, for Use in the School and the Home.) W. M. Welch Co., Chicago. 5×8 in. 466 pages.

As dealing with ethics, not with civics, these lessons in citizenship deal with the moral obligations to their country of all native or naturalized residents. They are for girls as well as boys: why should not this go without saying, but for a neglect that needs correction? The method used is dialogue. The material is ample, and adaptable at discretion to pupils of various type, who may be from twelve to sixteen years of age. The

subject is of the highest importance, and a parent or teacher is here provided with the means of presenting it effectively.

Delightful Dodd. By Elliott Flower. Illustrated. L. C. Page & Co., Boston. 5×7¼ in. 295 pages. \$1.50.

If this author would let the reader discover for himself the salient characteristics of his personages, instead of marking every one in capital letters and continually calling attention to the label, his story would be more enjoyable—perhaps we should say “most;” for it has, as it is, undeniably one superlative excellence—the creation of a quite original character. “Delightful Dodd” is truly delightful, and his strength and whimsical humor are well brought into relief by a background romance between two of the summer boarders at his Michigan farm.

Dr. Barnardo: The Foster-Father of “Nobody’s Children.” A Record and an Interpretation. By Rev. John Herridge Batt. Illustrated. S. W. Partridge & Co., London, England. 4½×7½ in. 196 pages.

Thousands of British boys and girls have been helped by Dr. Barnardo, the “Father of Nobody’s Children.” The present volume is a fitting tribute to that far-sighted and energetic philanthropist. He has saved multitudes from want and neglect; he has recreated them industrially, socially, and religiously; he has solidified life in England. His mission to the waifs, begun in humblest fashion in 1866, is now so great that it has been obliged to seek incorporation under the Companies Act. In its scope and administration Dr. Barnardo’s work may well be the model for similar endeavors elsewhere.

Duties in the Home and the Family. By Walter L. Sheldon. Third Series. (Ethics for the Young, for Use in the School and the Home.) W. M. Welch Co., Chicago. 5×8 in. 411 pages.

Mr. Sheldon has here supplied the teacher with material for a half-hour of conversation every day in the school year with boys and girls of from ten to thirteen years. Planned as it is for the average pupil in the average home, it requires a variety of adaptations to peculiar conditions to be made by the teacher himself. The needful furniture of stories, anecdotes, and pictures the teacher must also supply. In regard to religious denominations it is neutral, and is available by any. In the hands of a competent teacher it may be expected to work well; indeed, it has worked well, and is offered to the public after the test of trial.

Economic Essays. By Charles Franklin Dunbar. Edited by O. M. W. Sprague. The Macmillan Co., New York. 6×9 in. 372 pages. \$2.50.

An economist of the old school, the late Professor Dunbar was at once conservative and receptive, trained by long experience as editor of an important daily newspaper to look upon economic problems from the standpoint of practicality. Especially interested in financial questions, and during his thirty years’ occupancy of the chair of political economy at Harvard recognized as an authority on the theory and practice of bank-

ing, it is not surprising to find that by far the greater portion of the volume before us is made up of essays treating financial subjects. There is, indeed, nothing touching the problems involved in such matters as tariff legislation, trade-unionism, and the trusts. The papers herein assembled, however, cover a wide range, from a study of the evolution of economic thought to articles primarily written as the opening chapters of a history of banking in the United States. All display a high degree of scholarship and a rare command of diction. Of the purely financial several have an interest almost entirely historical, but the majority bear on questions which to a greater or less extent remain unsettled, and concerning which Professor Dunbar says much that is really illuminating. “Deposits as Currency,” “The Bank-Note Question,” “The Safety of the Legal Tender Paper,” and “The National Banking System,” are titles of studies especially deserving of mention in this respect. On the problem of securing currency elasticity the writer naturally bestowed great attention, and he proffers suggestions that have of late been coming more and more rapidly to the front. It is out of the question to undertake here any exposition or examination of his views regarding the score of themes he discusses, but we cordially commend his work to our readers.

Eighteen Miles from Home. By William T. Hodge. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. 4½×7 in. 230 pages. \$1.

Elements of Botany. By Joseph Y. Bergen, A.M. (Revised Edition.) Illustrated. Ginn & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 283 pages. \$1.30. (Postage, 15c.)

Encyclopedia of Missions (The): Descriptive, Historical, Biographical, Statistical. By Rev. Henry Otis Dwight, LL.D., Rev. H. Allen Tupper, Jr., D.D., and Rev. Edwin Munsell Bliss, D.D. (Second Edition.) Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York. 7×11 in. 848 pages. \$6.

That a revised edition of this great work has been so soon required is significant of the rapid advance of missionary enterprise, and of the development among other new sciences of a science of missions. The vast and steadily growing material for such a volume has rendered it difficult to compress within practical limits its desirable contents—a task which the editors have accomplished as well as any could, though they have left room for other regrets beside their own that much had to be omitted. The scope of the work includes all fields of missionary enterprise at home and abroad, all the organizations at work therein with their auxiliaries, and memoirs of very many individual workers now no more. It would be captious to remark on traces of unevenness or imperfection in what has been so meritoriously accomplished. A large number of articles has been contributed by specialists. Among articles specially noteworthy is one on the contributions of missionaries to various sciences, and one in which “objections and criticisms” are reviewed in full detail. The main defect of the work as it stands is the

omission by the publishers of the general index with which the first edition was supplied; but this can be remedied, and should be.

Ethics of the Christian Life (The); or, The Science of Right Living. By Henry E. Robins, D.D., LL.D. Griffith & Rowland Press, Philadelphia. 6x9 in. 488 pages. \$2, net. (Postage, 22c.)

Many pages of this work, if estimated in view of its sub-title, indicate the belief that a certain type of theology now widely discredited from forms a large and essential ingredient in "the science of right living." In introducing into the field of scientific ethics such theological material as the fall of all mankind in Adam, and a great future apostasy of Christian society as the prelude to Christ's reappearing to raise the dead and judge the world, Dr. Robins errs as far on one side as Gizycki on the other side in denying all connection of ethics with religion. Theology is a science, and ethics is a science, but the compound of the two presented here is not science. Yet with such abundance of foreign material one finds the proper field of ethics not fully occupied. What's morality? The conventional morality of to-day is widely supposed to be Christian, but the best ethical writers of our time distinguish between this and the real morality to which alone they allow the name. The former is so abundant, even in the churches, and the latter so deficient, that the two need to be set in clear contrast, especially in such a treatise as this. In practical ethics it is usual to put duty to the family first among social obligations. Dr. Robins puts it second, and gives priority to duty to the church, quoting Mark iii. 35 as ground for it. The exceptional situation which Jesus there confronted justifies no such broad conclusion. It may be added that the use of proof-texts is quite too profuse for the scientific profession of the book.

Father (The): A Drama. By Henry Copley Greene. The Monadnock Press, Nelson, N. H. 7x9½ in. 89 pages. \$1.50, net.

The slangy girl of this drama fails to give the least lightness to its movement, as she was probably intended to do; the sentiment of the lovers is quite ineffective; and while the final tragedy is necessary, under the circumstances, it leaves us entirely undisturbed. "The Father" is printed upon broad pages, in large type, stage directions being put upon the margin in red ink, making, upon the whole, a confusing effect.

Face Beyond the Door (The). By Coulson Kernahan. A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York. 4x7 in. 110 pages. \$1.

This little book, which deals with the old question of immortality in a poetic, imaginative, and spiritual way, is by the author of two books, "Man and the Devil" and "God and the Ant," which have had an extraordinary circulation in ten or twelve languages, and in which there has been, with a good deal of rather vague writing, an element of unusual insight and of unusual imaginative

quality. The book records the conversation between a man and an angel, covering the great problem of life from many points of view, full of dramatic passages and of extraordinary flights of fancy. It has grave defects; it lacks simplicity and naturalness; it is in many pages keyed too high; but it is an extraordinary piece of work, and many people will find not only stimulus but comfort in it.

Fifty Years of Fleet Street: Being the Life and Recollections of Sir John R. Robinson. Compiled and Edited by Frederick Moy Thomas. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½x9 in. 404 pages. \$4.

Sir John's recollections of journalism go back to the time when he was a sub-editor under Douglas Jerrold, and include an experience of forty-seven years as manager or managing editor of the London "Daily News." When one glances at the chapter headings of this book of reminiscence, one is impelled to exclaim that the author knew everybody worth knowing. Here, for illustration, is a list of names including not a fifth of those of men and women described or of whom stories are told: Queen Victoria, Gladstone, Disraeli, Cobden, Mill, Rosebery, Landseer, General Grant, Cyrus Field, "Mark Twain," Artemus Ward, Bret Harte, Archibald Forbes, Charles Dickens, Lord Coleridge, Charles Kingsley, Arthur Sullivan, Mr. Spurgeon, Mr. Sankey, Sarah Bernhardt, Bismarck, Labouchere. A curious medley of people this, but in the book they are properly grouped and introduced. The volume is decidedly "plummy" in anecdote and is capital after-dinner reading.

First Stone and Other Stories (The). By W. T. Washburn. R. F. Fenno & Co., New York. 5x7½ in. 217 pages.

The reader is inclined to take these stories as a burlesque upon the style craved by devourers of dime novels until a certain unsophisticated touch warns him that they may be written in sober earnest. In any case, they are most trying.

Four American Indians: King Philip, Pontiac, Tecumseh, and Osceola. By Edson L. Whitney and Frances M. Perry. The American Book Co., New York. 5x7½ in. 240 pages. 50c.

From the Monarchy to the Republic in France, 1788-1792. By Sophia H. MacLehose. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5x8 in. 446 pages. \$2.

Readers of Miss MacLehose's "The Last Days of the French Monarchy" will not be surprised to find her latest historical effort an original and effective piece of work. It is a serious and well-sustained attempt to bind together the links in the chain of circumstance marking the long struggle which began with the convocation of the States General of France in 1789 and culminated in the downfall of the Monarchy. Attention is centered almost exclusively on the events occurring in Versailles and Paris, and on the political aspects of the conflict, but few essentials are missing from the compact presentation of the steps and processes whereby, on the one hand, Louis was shorn

of his prerogatives, and, on the other, the spirit of republicanism was fostered. The more picturesque phases of the drama are somewhat cavalierly treated, and the play of personality as a causal nexus does not always appear to be appreciated, but the work will serve admirably as an introduction to the study of the Revolution. It is written in an eminently impartial spirit, and is based on sound authorities. The student desirous of consulting these is assisted not only by an excellent bibliographical appendix, but by frequent foot-note references to the original sources.

Front Line of the Sunday-School Movement (The). By Rev. F. N. Peloubet, D.D. The W. A. Wilde Co., Boston. 5x7 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. 287 pages.

Holy Spirit (The): Then and Now. By E. H. Johnson, D.D., LL.D. The Griffith & Rowland Press, Philadelphia, Pa. 3x8 in. 308 pages. \$1, net. (Postage, 10c.)

The work of the Spirit in the first Christian century and in the present, the personality of the Spirit and laws of his (or its) operation, the reality of the new or regenerate life, and its relation, individual and social, to the Spirit, constitute the subject of this treatise. The mode of treatment is scholastic, and the conclusions are, in general, those of the conservative school. Although taken up as a portion of Biblical theology, systematic theology is largely in control; the voice is Jacob's, though the hands are Esau's. Dr. Johnson cannot bring himself to think, with Bishop Boyd Carpenter and Professor Briggs, that the reality of the Incarnation is not conditioned on the virgin birth.

Human Nature of the Saints (The). By George Hodges. Thomas Whittaker, New York. 5x7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 244 pages. \$1, net.

What Dean Hodges writes is always readable. These sermons are no exception. Especially would we like to see the first sermon on the vice of detraction, "the offense of excellent people," as he calls it, "one of the sins of the saints," gain a wider currency than most printed sermons have.

Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations (An). In 2 vols. By Adam Smith. Edited by Edwin Cannan, M.A., LL.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 6x9 in. \$6.

The text is that of the last edition published during Adam Smith's lifetime, but the variations (except those that are purely nominal) from the other editions are indicated in foot-notes. The editor has done his work with conscientious scruple and with sanity and common sense.

In To the Yukon. By William Seymour Edwards. Illustrated. The Robert Clarke Co., Cincinnati. 5x8 in. 319 pages. \$1.50, net. (Postage, 12c.)

Japanese Life in Town and Country. By George William Knox. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ x7 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. 275 pages. \$1.20, net.

Dr. Knox's equipment for the writing of this book came through close intimacy with the Japanese people while living in Japan. Unlike many who have such first-hand information, he expressly acknowledges that one

who lives for a time among a people is as much in danger of failing to see the woods for the trees, as the chance visitor is of not seeing the woods at all. From this danger Dr. Knox has kept himself very free indeed. He wins the reader's confidence by stating at first his point of view. This is his sensible assumption: that the Japanese are, after all, essentially like the rest of the human kind the world over. National characteristics they have, of course; but these are not alien to our common human nature. Dr. Knox first very skillfully sketches the national history. What seems to us a defect in this is the failure to recognize the persistence of the popular faith in the Mikado and loyalty to him even through the years in which he was hardly more than a possession of the Tokugawa Shogunate. The author then presents the Japanese religious conceptions and popular wisdom as adopted and adapted from other peoples. Japanese Buddhism, for instance, is distinguished from the Buddhism of Gautama, the Japanese Confucianism from the Confucianism of China. The Samurai in old and new Japan and the common people are successively described, with many concrete instances, and then the formerly less respected classes, merchants, women, and servants. To Japanese language and literature Dr. Knox devotes a chapter, and closes the book with a description of Tokyo, the embodiment of the anomalous new Japan. Dr. Knox writes with great clearness, but is never merely superficial, as many clear writers often are. Though his book is not such a detailed and concrete consideration of Japanese characteristics as is that of his fellow-missionary, Dr. Gulick, on "The Evolution of the Japanese," it covers a larger field. It forms an admirable means by which American readers may become acquainted with the Japanese people as they are.

John Knox: His Ideas and Ideals. By Rev. James Stalker, D.D. A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York. 5x8 in. 250 pages. \$1.

Dr. Stalker's distinguishing characteristic is his adherence to the golden mean. In this portrait of John Knox he is, as we should expect, neither savagely critical nor glowingly eulogistic. He gives extensive quotations from the writings of John Knox, so that the reader has good opportunity to make his own portraiture, or at least to correct what he may regard as errors in the portrait painted by Dr. Stalker. The book is an interesting study of an interesting chapter in Scottish history. It is easy for us in these quiet times to criticise the militant temper of the Scotch divine; but those were not quiet times, and it may well be doubted whether Scotland would not have suffered an experience analogous to that which France suffered if she had not had men of the iron heart like John Knox.

Light on the Hills. Edited by Charles Carroll Albertson, D.D. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 4x7 in. 243 pages.

Verse neither exclusively devotional nor

memorial, yet with the greater number of its selections necessarily representative of these two classes, this anthology is, so far as we know, unique. The editor has grouped the poems under the following headings: "Life and Death," "Immortality," "The Blessed Dead," "Heaven," "Resurrection," "Recognition," "The Larger Hope."

Little Folks of Many Lands. By Lulu Maude Chance. Illustrated. Ginn & Co., Boston. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in. 111 pages.

Makers of Song. By Anna Alice Chapin. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $5 \times 7\frac{3}{4}$ in. 339 pages. \$1.20, net.

Sketches, written with no little skill and sympathy, of the men who have not only made great and lasting songs, but have contributed to the early growth of the song as a form of music. It is the romance that surrounds the lives of these men that the author undertakes principally to recall. Some of it is frankly legendary; but legend, often better than annals, transmits to later generations the poetic spirit of these singers. This is a book consisting of what might be called musical marginalia.

Manual of Personal Hygiene (A): Proper Living upon a Physiologic Basis. By American Authors. Edited by Walter L. Pyle, A.M., M.D. (Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged.) W. B. Saunders & Co., Philadelphia. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ in. 441 pages. \$1.50, net.

Melodia: An Exhaustive Course in Sight-Singing (Solfeggio). By Samuel W. Cole and Leo R. Lewis. The New England Conservatory of Music, Boston. \$1.50, net. (Postage, 18c.)

Mistress Moppet. By Annie M. Barnes. Illustrated. The Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 8$ in. 197 pages. \$1.

Modern Tomboy (A). By L. T. Meade. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in. 378 pages. \$1.50.

This author describes her "tomboy" as only a very naughty, undisciplined little girl; but we are quite sure that she is as phenomenal a character as the fifteen-year-old reformer who successfully undertakes her case, where in real life the services of an alienist would be required. The accuracy of the book's portrayal of English school-girl life is probably more to be depended on.

My House: Chips the Builder Threw Away. By Edward A. Brackett. Richard G. Badger, Boston. $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in. 152 pages. \$1.50.

Novels and Stories of Iván Turgénieff. Vol. XIV.—*The Brigadier and Other Stories.* Vol. XV.—*Spring Freshets and Other Stories.* Vol. XVI.—*Reckless Character and Other Stories.* Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ in. \$2 per vol.

These three volumes complete the new edition of the "Novels and Stories of Ivan Turgénieff" in sixteen volumes which has been in course of publication during the past year, and upon which *The Outlook* has commented from time to time. The translation, which is from the hand of Miss Isabel F. Hapgood, is, all things considered, the most satisfactory rendering of Turgénieff's work to be found in English. The publishers have given the text the advantage of the

best possible treatment, printing it from large type on a page well proportioned, and bound in a substantial and attractive form. For library purposes the set is not too large, and the volumes are of comfortable weight. In a word, it may be said that this set of books meets all the requirements of a final library edition.

Old Heidelberg. By Wilhelm Meyer-Forster. Translated by Max Chapelle. Decorated. The A. Wessels Co., New York. $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in. 173 pages. \$1.

Only Letters. By Francis I. Maule. George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia. 5×8 in. 325 pages.

Our Schools, their Administration and Supervision. By William Estabrook Chancellor. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in. 434 pages. \$1.25.

The above title indicates a new point of view and a wider horizon than are found in the numerous works on educational questions that have appeared in recent years. It addresses all persons in any way concerned with American schools, private or public, principally the latter. Nowhere else within our knowledge is there a discussion so comprehensive and discriminating of the things that are fundamental in the practical working of our National school system. Whoever is in any way responsibly related to the system will find valuable counsel here, and none more than those in the smaller communities. The author has had experience in the often blind and blundering ways in which the educational interests of a democratic people are administered, and the practical wisdom he has distilled therefrom should be profitable to members of educational boards, superintendents, principals, and others. His belief is that "the hope of good schools does not rest in boards of education, but in the educational policy of the general public," which it depends on the superintendent to develop and lead. The chapters of this work have all appeared, after enrichment by expert criticism, in various journals, mostly educational. Its encyclopædic character is seen not only in the subjects treated, but in an appendix distributed under fifty separate titles.

Outline of Municipal Government in the City of New York (An). By George Arthur Ingalls, B.A. Matthew Bender, Albany. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ in. 79 pages. 75c.

Party Organization and Machinery. By Jesse Macy. (The American State Series.) The Century Co., New York. 5×8 in. 299 pages. \$1.25, net.

Basing his study on recognition of the party as an integral element of our political system, Professor Macy breaks much ground in a field that has received exploitation far incommensurate with its importance. His treatment of the subject cannot be called exhaustive—indeed, it makes no pretension to being so considered—but it can fairly be said to point the way to the impartial, scientific study which the party system in America requires if we are to gauge accurately its effectiveness as a unifying agency, its merits and demerits. Professor Macy's survey is

very broad. Opening with what is, on the whole, an acceptable statement of the fundamental functions of party, he examines National party organs in their structure, operation, and relations to Presidential and Congressional leadership, studies State party machinery through the media of certain typical States, outlines a view of the effect of city life on the party system, and touches on such themes as party finance, party loyalty, the social side of party, and the party as an educational agency. Adhering closely to the objective method, he nevertheless indicates clearly where, in his opinion, the opponents as well as the advocates of government by party may find their strongest arguments. Discussing proposed substitutes for the party system, he holds that the one definite proposition is embodied in legislation by popular initiative and the referendum, but questions whether this would have the effect of eliminating all idea of party responsibility in the conduct of the government. As a rule, Professor Macy is direct and explicit, but he is not always consistent, and we note occasional slips liable to lead to misconstruction of his position. Whatever there is of error, however, is not sufficient to vitiate the value of his work.

Personal and Ideal Elements in Education.

By Henry Churchill King. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7¼ in. 277 pages. \$1.50.

This is a volume of addresses delivered at different times by the President of Oberlin College. The spirit which pervades them all constitutes the only unity of the book. Their prime value was in their original delivery, but to the student of modern educational problems they will be of interest and value. Their distinguishing characteristics are spiritual perception, broad-mindedness, practical good sense in the application of fundamental principles to current questions, and suggestiveness of thought.

Philosophy as Scientia Scientiarum and a History of Classifications of the Sciences. By Robert Flint. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5½×9¼ in. 340 pages. \$4.50, net.

The accumulations of many years have gone into this latest work of the veteran author. His history falls into eight periods, the first two including the centuries from Plato to Kant, the remaining six the single century subsequent. Dr. Flint thinks that, with the branching of old sciences and the rise of new, the twentieth century is likely to be as prolific in fresh classifications as the nineteenth. He has not only recorded the work of this sort already done, but has added to the history a moderate amount of comment and criticism, sometimes sharp, as in the case of Spencer and Karl Pearson. A chapter on the function and field of philosophy forms a suitable introduction to the work. "It is meant," says the author, "only for a certain class of persons."

Poems. By James Alexander Tucker, B.A. William Briggs, Toronto. 5×7½ in. 133 pages. \$1.

By the early death of the author, a graduate

of Leland Stanford University and a writer of rising repute in Canada, many hopes were blighted. The contents of this memorial volume have been selected by his friends from published and unpublished poems. They show sympathy with nature and with man, an interest in many aspects of life, the fancy of poetic genius, and the ear for rhythm and melody that marks the born singer.

Proceedings of the Friends' General Conference Held at Toronto, Canada, 1904. Printed for the Conference, Franklin Printing Co., Philadelphia. 5¼×9 in. 467 pages.

Prayers in the Senate of the United States in the Winter Session of 1904. By Edward E. Hale, Chaplain. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 4½×7 in. 136 pages.

Simple petitions, neither liturgic nor literary. Prayers of this sort, unwritten, almost unpremeditated, though the result of meditation, partake rather too much of the personality of their author to be used by any other. They may be helpful to some, however, as an influence toward a devotional spirit.

Prospector (The): A Tale of the Crow's Nest Pass. By Ralph Connor. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5×8 in. 401 pages. \$1.50.

The author of the "Sky Pilot" is certain of a hearing; but any man who can write such a rattling description of a football game as the "Varsity versus McGill" has his readers in his hand. "Shock," the football champion, of fighting Highland ancestry, goes to the far west of Canada to prospect for men among the mines in that region. While he differs in most respects from the other heroes of Ralph Connor's tales, in one he is their brother: he knows how to manage men, and to win them to clean lives, quite apart from creeds or conventions. His "football smile" carries "Shock" through many a crisis. The picture of his fine old Scotch mother, who did not flinch at sight of her battered son, but quietly encouraged him to win, and who sent him away into the wilderness because she saw it was his duty, is refreshing in these days of silken ease. Mrs. Fairbanks, the society dame, is not so successful, but is used as a foil to the stalwart virtues of the Scotch woman.

Rat (The). By G. M. A. Hewett. (Animal Autobiographies.) Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 6×8¼ in. 248 pages. \$2, net.

Sacred Hymns, The (Gl' Inni Sacri), and The Napoleonic Ode (Il Cinque Maggio) of Alexander Manzoni. Translated in English rhyme by Rev. Joel Foote Bingham, D.D., L.H.D. Oxford University Press (American Branch, New York). 5½×8½ in. 230 pages. \$3, net.

Reserved for later notice.

School History of the United States (A). By William H. Mace. Illustrated. Rand, McNally & Co., New York. 5¼×8¼ in. 560 pages.

Songs of an Egyptian Peasant. Collected and Translated into German by Heinrich Schaefer. English Edition by Frances Hart Breasted. J. C. Hinrichs, Leipzig, Germany. 5×7¾ in. 148 pages.

A series of songs sung by the peasants of Upper Egypt and prepared not for scholars but for travelers in that country, and for

those who wish to know something about the Egypt of to-day. The collection was written down four years ago while the writer was engaged in the excavation of a sun-temple at Abūsir, the editor acting as an interlocutor, and the reciter being a one-eyed old man who could neither read nor write, but who knew the unwritten literature of his country.

Shakspeare's Heroines: Characteristics of Women, Moral, Poetical, and Historical. By Anna Jameson. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 6×8¼ in. 308 pages. \$2.50.

Stealthy Steve: The Six-Eyed Sleuth. By Newton Newkirk. Illustrated. John W. Luce & Co., Boston. 4×7½ in. 170 pages.

Story of Joseph (The): For Young People. By Isabella Webb Parks. Eaton & Mains, New York. 4¼×7 in. 73 pages. 25c.

Talisman (The). By Sir Walter Scott. Edited by Frederick Treadley. (Pocket American and English Classics.) The Macmillan Co., New York. 4×5½ in. 325 pages. 25c.

Thomas Platter and the Educational Renaissance of the Sixteenth Century. By Paul Monroe, Ph.D. (The International Education Series.) D. Appleton & Co., New York. 4½×7¼ in. 227 pages. \$1.20, net. (Postage additional.)

Two thirds of this volume is given to the autobiography of a great schoolmaster of the sixteenth century, an abstract of which was published as a story for children in 1839. Coming to us from the turning point between the mediæval and the modern education, it depicts both—the student in the former, the teacher in the latter—and in its charming simplicity and frankness gives one to see what great changes were taking place. It is, says Dr. Harris in its Introduction, “one of the precious sources” for the history of pedagogy, and one that gives glimpses of “the foundations, laid in martyrs’ blood, on which our civilization rests.”

True Henry Clay (The). By Joseph M. Rogers. Illustrated. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 5×8 in. 388 pages. \$2, net. (Postage, 13c.)

Reserved for later notice.

Twin Immortalities and Other Poems (The). By Charles E. Russell. The Hammersmark Publishing Co., Chicago. 6×10 in. 128 pages.

Moved profoundly by two emotions, the author of these poems writes of his love for France and his hatred of aristocracy. Some of his poetic interpretations of the sister arts of music and painting are very beautiful, showing an ease which does not detract from a fitting reverence for the dignity of his muse, who at all times is of serious mien. The skillful use of expressive words in such a poem as “The Wreck,” for instance, is partly explained by the study of a master acknowledged in the lines “With a Volume of Swinburne.”

Wagner's Music-Dramas Analyzed. With the Leading Motives. By Gustav Kobbé. Illustrated. G. Schirmer, New York. 5×7½ in. 210 pages. \$1, net.

The “perfect Wagnerite” (to use George

Bernard Shaw's phrase) is content to do without any handbook to a Wagner music-drama; he undertakes to interpret for himself its symbolism, and to discern without help the significance of the musical motives. But most hearers and spectators of Wagner's works need some help in understanding them. For such as these Mr. Kobbé has prepared a useful commentary for the four dramas of the Nibelungen Ring, “Tristan,” “Die Meistersinger,” and “Parsifal.” It includes outlines of the plots and the “leading motives” briefly given in notation and named. This is a new edition of a book first published some years ago.

Wisdom of the Desert (The). By James O. Hannay. Thomas Whittaker, New York. 4×6½ in. 259 pages. \$1, net.

The life of the hermit is not the modern idea of either the root or the fruit of the highest type of religious life; but once it was considered evidence of the best in spiritual experience. The fact is that religion is not confined to one form; and perhaps it is well for moderns to be reminded of this by recalling the real saintliness and unselfishness of the self-disciplining ascetic. This book is, in the language of the author and editor, “an anthology culled from the ‘meadows’ of the literature of the desert life.” There is much that is quaint, more that is timeless, in these “words.”

Words of Life for 1905. Selected and Arranged by William Salter, D.D. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. 5×7¼ in. 185 pages. \$1.

Younger American Poets (The). By Jessie B. Rittenhouse. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 5×8 in. 352 pages. \$1.50, net.

A series of short essays, partly biographical, partly descriptive, and partly critical, on Mr. Carman, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Hovey, Mr. Cawein, Mr. Woodberry, Mr. Burton, Mr. Scollard, Miss Guiney, Miss Alice Brown, Miss Reese, and other more recent contributors to contemporary verse. There are some omissions which the reader finds it difficult to explain. For instance, Dr. van Dyke's name does not appear either in the foreword or in the list of poets and the studies of different poets. It may have been omitted on the same ground that the work of Mr. Riley was omitted, because it has already received what Miss Rittenhouse regards as final judgment. A comment on Mr. Moody's work is omitted because of certain copyright difficulties; and space and time, the foreword tells us, are responsible for the omission of the strongly individual work of Miss Cone. The comments are in a sympathetic mood, as such comments must be when they deal with younger contemporaries; and the book will fill a useful place with lovers and readers of current American verse.

Your Future: The Zodiac's Guide to Success in Life. By Lela Omar. Illustrated. The Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia. 6×8 in. 59 pages. 50c.

Correspondence

Letters addressed to the Editors of The Outlook, to receive any attention whatever, must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Names will not be published if a request to that effect is made by the writer, but no attention, either personal or editorial, can be paid to anonymous communications.

Anarchy: What is It?

To the Editors of The Outlook:

In Dr. Abbott's "American Traditions and Ideals" in The Outlook for November 19 he says: "We may take our ideals from Tolstoy or Prince Kropotkin and abolish all government, or from Karl Marx and abolish all individual initiative and all competition. But if so, we ought to realize that we are not reforming but revolutionizing the Nation, that our ideal is no longer democracy, but in the one case Anarchism, in the other Socialism."

I realize that the word "Anarchism" means "without government," but does it not also carry to the popular mind, to which your article is addressed, the idea of disturbance and destruction? And did it not carry this meaning even so long ago as the times of Milton and Cowper? And, further, ought this popular conception to be allowed to prejudice people against a man like Tolstoy, who has said: "The way of escape is neither in destroying force by force, nor in taking possession of the instruments of production, nor in parliamentary opposition to governments, but in every man himself, personally, becoming conscious of the truth, professing it, and acting in accordance with it." "The business of a Christian, by the means of which he attains all his purposes, including the one which at present in Russia stands before him, is everywhere and always one: to increase one's fire and let it give light to men." (This last was in answer to a letter urging the need of active opposition to existing evils.)

Again, in answer to a friend who wished Tolstoy to make some denial of an accusation of his connection with pamphlets inciting to such disturbances as are commonly classed as Anarchy, he says: "I do not think it necessary to make a declaration that I am not in agreement with those who share the views of this pamphlet which advocates street disturbances. For nearly thirty years now I have been repeating from all sides one and the same thing—that the whole matter lies in the spiritual condition of men, that all violence is a sin, and that the violence of those who fight against violence is absolutely senseless. And therefore no sincere man will confound me with revolutionary coercionists."

E. S. S.

Westchester, Pennsylvania.

[We used the word "Anarchy" in its proper significance, as "a social theory which regards the union of order with the absence of all direct government of man by man as the political ideal" (The Century Dictionary).—THE EDITORS.]

An Actress on Immortality

To the Editors of The Outlook:

I was much interested in reading your editorial on the appearance of Mrs. G. H. Gilbert as "Granny," at the Lyceum Theater in New York a few weeks ago. Now that her wonderful career has ended, and she has gone to join her husband and children, I think we must all feel grateful that she was taken before the retirement from the stage to which she looked forward with dread, and while she was still going on with her chosen work. Only those who have known Mrs. Gilbert personally and intimately can fully appreciate the beauty and nobility of her character—can understand how bravely she faced life and how confidently she looked forward to that life after death into which she has now entered. I saw her on Thursday, November 10, at her home in New York; she seemed well, and was very happy at the reception she had been accorded when she appeared in the new play—a star for the first time at eighty-three. She said to me: "I am very happy, and I have only gratitude for my life, for the kindness of every one. I think I am the most fortunate woman in the world." And she added: "It is strange, but my husband and children seem so near to me. They appear to be so very close." I asked her once if she believed that everything was ended with this life—that when the body died there was nothing to look forward to; and I shall never forget her reply. "Do I think," she said, "that when I am put down there" (pointing to the ground) "that is the end of me? No, indeed; I know better. What is the yearning we have here" (putting her hand on her heart) "that makes us sure there is something to come, that makes us say our prayers, that helps us try to be good?" I shall never forget her expression as she spoke, or cease to be grateful for the strength and courage she put into the heart of one who had not always believed as she did, but who can now say, in the words of Washington Gladden:

"In the bitter waves of woe,
Beaten and tossed about
By the sullen winds that blow
From the desolate shores of Doubt,
Where the anchors that Fate has cast
Are dragging in the gale,
I am quietly holding fast
To the things that cannot fail."

J. G. W. K.

Book Statistics

To the Editors of The Outlook:

The Spectator, in The Outlook for December 3, gives the list of books published in the world, and gives priest-ridden, igno-

1051

rant Italy more books than the United States, with three times the population. Ignorant Russia, with scarcely double the population, publishes more than twice the number of books we do. While I have no statistics at hand, I should say, if asked, that more than 7,833 school-books were published in the United States every year. Surely these statistics need explanations, or I lose all faith in figures.

C. L. N.

Hurlock, Maryland.

[The statistics of "books and pamphlets" issued throughout the world, quoted by the *Spectator*, were taken from the "Publishers' Weekly" of January 30, 1904. There is no reason to doubt the general accuracy of the figures—similar tables have been published from time to time from records kept by governments, by bibliographical societies, and by publications connected with the publishing trade. The "Publishers' Weekly" makes its own record of American books, and it is from this paper's latest tables (for the year 1903) that the *Spectator's* figures as to fiction, educational works, etc., were taken.

The reader will note that "books and pamphlets" are classified together. While America issues comparatively few "pamphlets" (or perhaps comparatively few that are recorded in the lists of publications from which the figures were drawn), Russia and Japan probably print a great many. In "newspapers and periodicals" the United States leads the world, with 21,000, as against 8,000 in Germany, 6,700 in France, and 5,000 in Great Britain, but our country does not lead in books. Professor Otlet, the Secretary of the Brussels International Bibliographic Institute, made the following estimate of the average number of periodicals to a million inhabitants in the year 1898, as follows:

1 United States.....	510
2 Switzerland.....	320
3 Belgium.....	253
4 Holland.....	184
5 Germany.....	161
6 France.....	156
7 Great Britain.....	113
8 Austria.....	98
9 Chili.....	88
10 Italy.....	78

Professor Otlet makes a very different showing of the average number of *books* produced to every million inhabitants in ten of the most highly civilized countries:

1 German Empire.....	354
2 France.....	344
3 Switzerland.....	338
4 Belgium.....	337
5 Italy.....	309
6 Sweden.....	300
7 Norway.....	262
8 Great Britain.....	175
9 Russia.....	85
10 United States.....	81

It is always pleasant to feel that our country "beats creation," but sometimes the facts do not bear us out. The *Spectator's* publishing friend says that he will warrant that we are far ahead of "priest-ridden Italy" and "ignorant Russia" in the number of unpublished books our people turn out every year.—THE EDITORS.]

Sunday-School Lessons

To the Editors of The Outlook:

Will you kindly allow me to say that I have read with interest the article in your issue of October 15 by the Rev. J. H. Vincent, D.D., "Concerning Sunday-School Lessons." May I give a little personal experience? My father was a clergyman who wrote "D.D." after his name, and I learned from my mother the Bible stories as I afterward taught them to my own babies.

Dr. Vincent's prescribed conditions for acquiring Biblical knowledge at home were fulfilled in my case probably better than in that of the average child. For more than twenty-five years I have taught in Sunday-school, using the International Lessons from the time they were first introduced. It was perhaps a dozen years ago, when the Sunday-School Committee had given four lessons on Jeremiah and his Lamentations and I had taught them to a class of young German children, not particularly intelligent, that I rebelled. I consented to take an advanced class upon condition that I might use the "Bible Study Union Lessons." Since that time I have covered the Bible more than once, using different grades with different classes. I can say that they opened the Bible to me with an interest altogether new.

At present I am teaching young ladies with whom I have not been over the Old Testament course. One of the class is a recent graduate of a public Normal school. She too learned the Bible stories at home. In referring to Elisha, I asked how many of the class could tell in about what period of Jewish history to place him. No one answered. Rapidly reviewing the main points in the history of the Children of Israel, I brought out the fact that after the "wanderings in the wilderness" my class was hopelessly lost. No one could tell what followed next, nor give the names of any of the Judges. No one knew who was the first King, what great work Solomon did, nor the names of the two kingdoms into which the land was divided. After sketching in brief outline the subsequent events of the history, my young teacher said: "I have been to Sunday-school for years and heard sermon after sermon, but I never before had a connected idea of the Old Testament history, though I have often wished I had."

It is with hesitation that I question the results of the experience of such a man as Dr. Vincent, but when he assumes "that nursery teaching lays the foundation of all Bible teaching . . . the chronological order and outline being laid and fixed long, long before the child goes to Sunday-school," I cannot agree with him. My observation goes to show that the historical sense does not awaken in a child's mind until a good degree of maturity has been reached.

Many of the children of our cities are those of foreign-born parents; the Sunday-school should find out what their needs are, and supply them, whatever they may be.

Newark, New Jersey.

E. P. D.

Let This
Be An
ORIGINAL
Christmas

The choosing of the little gift troubles everybody. The more you think and study, the more puzzling it becomes. How weary you grow of the same old shop suggestions year after year—a handkerchief—a necktie—candy—some useless trifle.

But here is a new idea: give your friends instead of the conventional gift, holiday packages of Nabisco Sugar Wafers—the most delightfully original little gift ever conceived.

These exquisite confections, in the glorious coverings of white and red and gold, are, for Christmas giving, further adorned with dainty holly ribbons, under which are beautifully illuminated cards to convey your compliments and good wishes. Nothing quite so pleasing as Nabisco for the little Christmas gift has ever before been seen.

Why not surprise your friends with this new expression of warmth and cheer—this charmingly original thought for Christmas?

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

THE OUTLOOK WANT DEPARTMENT

is of great assistance to Outlook readers seeking *Positions* or *Business Opportunities*, or looking for *Help* in all the better grades. An advertisement in The Outlook Want Department is almost certain to bring results. *The rate for notices in this Department is Five Cents for each word or initial, address included. Orders should be sent (with remittance) at least ten days prior to publication.*

TEACHERS, GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, DOMESTIC HELPERS

TEACHERS needed that we can recommend for all departments in universities, colleges, and schools. Send for application form, Interstate Teachers' Agency, 614 Canal St., New Orleans, Louisiana.

CULTURED lady with small income would give services as experienced teacher, chaperon, companion, for pleasant home, city, country. Daily French, German conversation. City references. Mademoiselle, 371, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher and needlewoman wishes position as nursery governess, mother's helper, or companion. 372, Outlook.

WANTED—A lady wishes to find a position for a secretary who is refined, well educated, accomplished. Best of references given and required. Salary moderate. Able to read or to assist in teaching. 366, Outlook.

COLLEGE woman, responsible, refined, as chaperon to ladies and daughters. Authority on current entertainments and shopping. Special care for strangers. Recommends hotels and boarding-places. 357, Outlook.

GENTLEWOMAN desires position as housekeeper, secretary, or companion. Unexceptionable references. 359, Outlook.

WANTED—For 1905-1906, teacher enthusiastic in training the voice for correct speaking and ordinary reading; able also to teach gymnastics and chorus singing. Must be experienced, of good carriage, of Christian character. Full references. 341, Outlook.

WANTED—By graduate nurse, superintendency of small hospital or training school, or position as matron of a home, or nurse in charge of the infirmary of college or school. 343, Outlook.

WANTED—By refined, capable woman, good housekeeper, musical, position as companion or housekeeper. References. 347, Outlook.

AN experienced housekeeper desires an engagement in school, hospital, or private family. City references. 349, Outlook.

WANTED—By lady, visiting or resident position. Any refined capacity. Music, elementary English, if desired. Reference. 351, Outlook.

WANTED—A lady of education and refinement as companion to a young lady of 19, who, though not an invalid, is extremely nervous and requires the services of one of bright, cheerful disposition and of infinite patience. Very little instruction required; position likely to be for some time. We offer an extremely comfortable home in the South, and suitable pay to the right person. Give particulars as to age, experience, and pay expected. Address, with references, 354, Outlook.

SCHOOLS furnished with competent Teachers and Teachers located in congenial positions. Write to-day, Dixon Educational Bureau, 1420 Chestnut, Philadelphia.

FAMILIES and institutions in need of housekeepers, matrons, mother's helpers, companions, etc., address Miss Richards, 48 Lloyd Ave., Providence, R. I.

TUTORS—governesses—teachers. American, foreign, musical. Schools recommended. Communicate promptly. Schermerhorn Teachers' Agency, 3 East Fourteenth St., New York City. Established 1855.

STENOGRAPHERS, AMANUENSES, ETC.

TYPEWRITING. Manuscript copying; proof revision; secretarial stenographic work. Martha E. Andrews, 172 Prichard St., Fitchburg, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SEED business. Established sixteen years. Doing \$20,000. Excellent location. Fine chance for young man to start. \$10,000. Dibble, 253 Broadway, New York.

A man of business experience wishes to invest \$5,000-\$10,000, with services as treasurer, in a first-class manufacturing or wholesale business. 356, Outlook.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—To meet in New York, between Dec. 27 and Jan. 5th, men of reputation and successful experience in educational or allied work, in the north, east, or west, which would fit them to manage a very large and successful boarding school for girls, in the East. A gentleman whose wife could be helpful preferred. Family must be small. A lucrative and worthy position for the right man. Address, with full statements, 4,944, Outlook.

IF you are an educated young man of good character, well and favorably known in your own town, with ambition and energy to succeed in a conservative financial career, you may learn how to make the start with a banking house of large financial responsibility by addressing 338, Outlook.

WANTED—Treasurer, investing \$10,000.00, in a high-grade, old manufacturing company. Has always been dividend paying. Present treasurer to be promoted to the vice-presidency. Highest National Bank references. 361, Outlook.

AN opportunity is given ministers and others to invest in farm mortgages to net 6% to 8% in one of the most prosperous portions of Wisconsin through a concern of unquestioned reliability engaged in this business for thirty years. Strictly confidential. References in Boston, New York, and other Eastern cities. Write for particulars. 4,485, Outlook.

A competent man desiring to better his present position may learn, confidentially, of available openings through Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square, City.

BUSINESS SITUATIONS

WANTED—By an expert and import house for the position of office-boy, a bright American boy, 14 to 15 years old, living at home. Apply in own handwriting to W. S. C., 342, Outlook.

ONE service keeps high-grade men constantly in touch with opportunities for advancement. Write for booklet telling how we can bring your ability to the attention of hundreds of employers needing men for executive, clerical, technical, and salesman positions paying from \$1,000 to \$10,000 a year. Offices in 12 cities. Haggoods, Brain Brokers, Suite 511, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN Boston—responsible position wanted by young woman with fourteen years' experience in bookkeeping and handling estate funds. Competent to take charge of office work for estate or corporation. Highest references as to character and ability. 324, Outlook.

WANTED—Educated men of business ability, teachers or professional men preferred. Weekly salary or guarantee paid. Give age, qualifications, reference. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

BOARD AND ROOMS

LADY offers a refined home, near Fifth Avenue, to a few permanent boarders, gentlemen or ladies. References. Address 12 East 73d St., New York City.

36 East 49.—Suite of two rooms with private bath. Second floor, very exclusive. 367, Outlook.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Private residence near Battery. Modern in every way. Hot water heat. Open to a few guests. References. Address 9 Ladson St.

MISCELLANEOUS

AN excellent student, unable to bear expense of a first-class preparatory school, can hear of an opportunity to be received in one, if she can furnish best references as to scholarship and character. 365, Outlook.

ELECTRO - MASSAGE given at ladies' residences. Facial and scalp treatment. Long experience. Doctors' testimonials. 373, Outlook.

THE principal of a school for girls, with experience in European travel, will take a party of young ladies during summer of 1905. A course of reading in connection with the tour sent to members if desired. References given and required. 358, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

WRITE to-day to the Page-Davis Co., Dept. 32, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago. You can earn \$25 to \$100 per week by learning ad-writing.

OLD and famous boys' private school for sale. Excellent N. E. location; fine new building and equipment; good patronage; strong faculty. 339, Outlook.

WELL known French Professor, New York City, wishes to exchange lessons with experienced English Professor or clergyman. J. O., 46 West 66th St.

MISS Dotha Stone Pinneo, Norwalk, Conn., Story-teller "Herald," "Miss Pinneo delighted her listeners," "Sun," "A delightful programme of stories."

WANTED—To buy a second-hand combination pool and billiard table for a Parish House. Address A. W. S., Box 243, Fitchburg, Mass.

FRENCH teacher, University graduate, would receive in her home near Columbia College little motherless girls to educate. French classes. References, ex-President Dwight, Yale. 350, Outlook.

EUROPEAN travel.—Middle-aged German-American wishes to act as companion, sailing about February. 348, Outlook.

GAME of Pronunciation. Fifty cents. Christmas game twenty cents. Charles Harris, Oxford, Mass.

CHURCH committees, ladies' aid societies, individuals interested in pulpit gowns, are invited to write us for samples and prices. Simple, dignified gowns in silk or stuffs. Handsome workmanship. Reasonable prices. Letters answered promptly. Cottrell & Leonard, Albany, N. Y.

HOME-MAKING—The new profession—taught by correspondence in the home. Hygiene, sanitation, house planning, decoration, household management, food, cookery, clothing, nursing, study child life, care of children. Send postal for booklet. American School of Household Economics, Armonk Ave., Chicago.

"MRS. BAGG'S Bargain Day." "Mrs. Tabbs' Telegram," 25c each. Royalty clubs. Highest endorsements from women's clubs, schools, church organizations, etc. K. Mc Dowell Rice, Worthington, Mass.

CHILDREN, or motherless children taken good care of in private home by experienced person. Refer to R. W. Raymond, 9 John St., N. Y. City. Address 320, Outlook.

TO rent, February first or earlier, an eight room apartment; all light rooms, well furnished, elevator, telephone, good library hot water. Near south end Central Park 314, Outlook.

SHOPPING—Samples sent. Order filled promptly. Suits and hats to order. Highest references. M. W. Wightman & Co., 44 West 22d St., New York.

DOES your business require a representative in Buffalo, N. Y.? Office establishes twelve years (real estate) is in a position to attend to your wants at a minimum expense. Salary or commission basis. First-class references given and required. Communications to Post-office Box 683, Buffalo, N. Y. will be considered confidential.

PHYSICIAN—Male, twenty-eight, single, university education, two years' general practice, two years' hospital experience, desires private position with party who travels considerably. Physician, 355, Outlook.

OUTLOOKS for sale—22 volumes, from January, 1897, to April, 1904. Recently bound in brown buckram. A complete set of present size of The Outlook. Write Rev. Jame Sheerin, Clinton, Mass.

FOR sale—Genuine buffalo robe in fair condition. Price \$30. L. L. Wenner, Garrison, Iowa.

ENTERTAINMENT for young and old given in clubs, churches, drawing-room and for children. Artistic child and doll impersonations by Miami Murdock, 68 Washington Square, South, New York City.

SOPRANO and tenor desire position. Protestant chorus choir in N. Y. City. 2, Outlook.